THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE BOURBON DUEL.

The Penalty of Obstinacy.

How the News was Received.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE BOURBON DUEL.

The Meeting—The Penalty—Was Napoleon at the Bottom of the Quarrel?

The London *Daily Telegraph*, just received, has the following special Paris despatch:—The greatest excitement has been caused in this city by the fatal result of a duel which was fought this morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Artillery Practice-ground, outside Madrid. The combatants were the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Henry of Bourbon. The Duke's seconds were two general officers and one of his aides-de-camp, holding the military rank of colonel. Three Republican Deputies acted as the seconds of Prince Henry, who won the first shot, as well as choice of weapons and ground. The distance was ten paces. On first firing the Prince missed his antagonist, who, returning the shot, also fired without effect. Prince Henry again missed and was slightly wounded by the Duke's second shot, the bullet first striking his pistol. Prince Henry then fired a third time, and his ball grazed the Duke's cheek. The turn of the Duke to fire now came again, and his aim was deadly, the Prince being struck full in the forehead, and instantaneously killed. Seeing the fatal effect of his shot, the Duke exclaimed, "My God! what have I done? His children shall not be orphans —they shall be my children."

The Duke de Montpensier and his seconds are still at liberty in Madrid, the police having no evidence on which to arrest them. The cause of the duel was a violent and insulting letter, which Prince Henry addressed to the Duke, calling him a Jesuit conspirator, and a bloated French pastry cook. A political intrigue, fomented by the French Government, is at the same time talked about in connection with the affair.

All persons on the ground are said to have behaved well. After the Duke had fired twice the seconds wished the duel to terminate; but the Prince, nettled by his wound, insisted that the encounter should proceed. Though it is acknowledged that the Duke de Montpensier maintained his reputation for calm valor and generosity, he has, nevertheless, lost ground, by this deplorable catastrophe, in his candidature for the Spanish throne. Already there is an ominous outcry, and the people threaten to revive the tumults of 1808.

Particulars of the Duel—How the News was Received in Paris.

Le Gaulois gives the following details:—

On the 7th of March Don Enrique de Bourbon, after having written several pamphlets in which the Duke de Montpensier was the object of unsparing attack, published in the Madrid journals an article (the preceding letter) in which the claims of the Duke to the throne of Spain were severely criticised. When this article appeared the Duke de Montpensier was in Madrid. He felt it to be impossible, notwithstanding the advice that was given him, to allow such outrageous insults to pass unnoticed. The preliminaries were all gone through, and finally a meeting was fixed for Saturday last. The duel was fought in the open country, in a field about 200 metres distant from the little town of Alcorcon, which is situate about eight kilometres from Madrid. We are well acquainted with this part of the environs of Madrid. It presents a most dreary aspect—a perfectly barren plain, where not a tree, not a house, not a blade of grass, especially at this season, is to be seen. The eye can perceive nothing but interminable fields sown with barley or wheat, and to which the arid nature of the soil imparts a dusky hue. The town or village of Alcorcon is like all the other *aldeas* of Old Castile and La Mancha—a group of some fifty houses built of earth, burnt by the sun, the surface of which crumbles away at the first gust of wind or the first shower of rain. The church is the only stone edifice in the place. The inn where combatants refresh themselves when these meetings are arranged for Alcorcon (which is frequently selected as a site for duels, and whither the wounded are conveyed when their injuries are too severe to allow of their immediate return to Madrid), is little more than a mud hovel like the others. It was there that the body of Don Enrique was taken after the duel. On the morning of the 12th, the Duke of Montpensier, accompanied by Lieutenant-Generals Cordova and Alaminos—the first Director-General of Infantry, and the other Chief of the Division in garrison at Madrid—his seconds, repaired to Alcorcon in a landau. A surgeon accompanied them. Don Enrique de Bourbon, on his part, was accompanied by two Republicans —Senors Santa Maria and Ortiz, the latter Deputy for Seville—and a surgeon, Senor Rubio. According to the arrangements previously agreed upon, the adversaries were to place themselves at first ten metres apart, and were to draw nearer each other one metre after each fire, until one of them should be placed *hors de combat*. It was decided by lot which of them should be first. Chance favored Don Enrique, who fired at ten metres distance without hitting the Duke. The latter replied with a like result. The distance between them was diminished to nine metres. Shots were exchanged in this position, but neither combatant was struck. They were then placed within eight metres. Don Enrique each time fired first, and this time his ball grazed the Duke's clothing. The latter fired in his turn, and his adversary fell dead without uttering a cry. He was dead. The Duke de Montpensier, seriously affected by the events of the duel and its catastrophe, then lost the *sang froid* which he had displayed during the encounter, and his condition became such that the surgeon was twice obliged to bleed him. The news reached Paris on Saturday evening, and we now proceed to describe what has occurred here. As soon as the news of the death of his brother reached Don Francisco d'Assisses that Prince sent to his nephew, the son of Prince Enrique, who is on duty in the garrison of Madrid, the following despatch:—

PARIS, 5—Evening.—My Dear Nephew:—You know how much I feel the misfortune with which we have been visited. If it can afford any consolation, know that from this time you will find in me the paternal affection which you have lost, and which I desire to replace. FRANCISCO D'ASSISSES.

The young Duke replied:—

My Dear Uncle:—I am in desolation. I know not what to do. Advise. ENRIQUE DE BOURBON.

The King, Don Francisco, replied to his appeal, so touching in its simplicity:—

PARIS.—Perform your duty. Attend the funeral, and then come at once to Paris. My arms are open to you.

Don Francisco sent for the daughters of his deceased brother from the school where they were residing, and by degrees broke to them the mournful intelligence of their father's death. The funeral of Prince Enrique occurred on Sunday, and provoked no manifestation in Madrid.

The Cause of the Duel.

The following is a translation of the letter from the late Don Henry of Bourbon which was the cause of the fatal duel. The letter appeared in the *Epoca* of Thursday, the 10th inst.:—

TO THE MONTPENSIERISTS.

It is due to my honor to break silence when the report has been put into circulation since the arrival of the Duke of Montpensier at Madrid that I am dastardized, or in submissive relations with him, as if he were a conquering hero who is to bind all men behind his chariot.

The report is as malevolently calumnious and as iniquitous as the report which makes the crowning of Antonio I by the distinguished General Prim depend on a deposit of millions as payment of the service.

Of the illustrious President of the Council of Ministers it is not necessary to proclaim what, to his honor, nobody is ignorant of, and what is proved by his decisive words, which I also should not be obliged to repeat, if there was not a Montpensierist interest concerned in forgetting them:—"1. That I am, and shall be while I live, the most decided political enemy of the French Duke; 2, that there is no motive, difficulty, intrigue, or violence which can weaken the profoundest contempt which his person inspires me with—a most just feeling, which, on account of his political buffoonery, every man of worth experiences in general, and every good Spaniard in particular."

It matters not to me how I provoke the anger and underhand vindictive designs of those who have degraded themselves by kissing, while they weigh it, Montpensierist money.

I, an emigrant and laborer for liberalism at Paris in the time of Narvaez and Gonzales Bravo, speak respecting this Montpensier question with knowledge.

The Prince, as crafty as his Jesuitical ancestors, whose infamous conduct is so clearly described in the history of France, would have been proclaimed King in the waters of Cadiz if an illustrious comrade of mine in the navy had not refused to stain his uniform by breaking discipline, and had not repelled with as much honor as dignity the greatest treason known to modern times.

Mercenaries say that Montpensier is a perfect being, the iris of peace and the god of goodness. Be it so. But whatever blood has been shed, and perhaps will be shed, before his complete disappearance, falls on the pretender's head. A bad mode of lifting up a crown fallen to earth.

The liberalism of Montpensier, instigated by the fever of making himself king, is so self-interested that the terrible lesson is deserved which is sometimes imposed by the justice of indignant nations.

I am a Spaniard, and I feel the noble sentiments of my country.

Whenever on shipboard I passed within sight of Gibraltar, I used to exclaim, "When shall we be completely Spaniards?" And whenever I pass in front of the august monument of the 2d of May, I repeat, "When shall we be entirely Spaniards?"

In 1808, when my father instigated the rising of the valiant population of Madrid, the armed invasion against our country was the cause. To-day it is the hypocritical, Jesuitical, and suborning invasion of the Orleanists against our country—so wearied out, so disenchanted, and so riddled with grapeshot by its Government.

Happily, the glorious shades of Daviz and Velarde and of the martyrs of the Carral have not yet disappeared, and they still remain present to the heart of every good Spaniard.

Montpensier represents the knot of the Orleanist conspiracy against the Emperor Napoleon III—a conspiracy into which certain Spaniards of rank have entered. Nevertheless, let these conspirators know that if the imperial dynasty fall the Orleans family would not be the heirs, but Rochefort, or, what is the same thing, the French republic.

Let them know, also, that in Spain the illustrious Espartero is the man of prestige and the object of national veneration, and by no means the inflated French pastry cook!

March 7, 1870. ENRIQUE DE BOURBON.

A HORRID FATE.

A Man Suffocated to Death in a Limekiln.

About 5 o'clock this morning a man named Thomas Goyle was found dead on top of Dowling's limekiln, on Rock Creek, just above the Bridge street bridge, with the head and upper portion of his body badly burned and charred. Coroner Potter was notified, but deemed it unnecessary to hold an inquest, in view of the facts, which are as follows:—It appears that deceased, who was a native of Georgetown, and 26 years of age, has been for some weeks wandering about and sleeping under any shelter he could find, and last night, about 9 o'clock, he obtained a chew of tobacco from a boy on Bridge street, and went off, saying that he was "bitter cold, and was going to the limekiln to warm himself." Nothing more was seen of him till this morning about 5 o'clock, when some of the employes, after having drawn the kiln, went on the top and there found the deceased lying on his face with folded arms on the heap of burning shells, where he had no doubt early in the morning gone to warm himself, and failing to sleep became suffocated to death, after which the slow, steady heat commenced to burn and char the body. The body was immediately drawn out of harm's way and there left till the arrival of the Coroner, as above stated. Deceased was educated at Georgetown College, where he evinced talents of the highest order.—*Washington Star, Saturday evening.*

CRUEL DESERTION.

An Old Man of Fifty-five Forsakes His Wife and Family for a Strange Woman.

In November last an old man fifty-five years of age, named R. C. Hampton, who had resided in Pittsburg with his family, a wife and two small children, for some time, left there, stating that he was going to Virginia to sell some land to which he had fallen heir by the decease of a relative. His actions at the time of his departure excited the suspicions of a friend, but for fear that they might possibly be unfounded he did not reveal them. Nothing was heard or seen of Hampton until in February last, when the gentleman who had suspected that he had intended to desert his family had occasion to visit Dycusburg, on the Cumberland river. While there he learned that Hampton had been in that place for some time previous, and while there he induced a young girl of highly respectable parentage, named Mollie Brooks, to elope with him, and the two, when last heard from, were in Memphis. A letter was received in Pittsburg recently stating that while in Dycusburg Hampton had swindled a firm of that place out of considerable money. Hampton's wife and children were left entirely without means. His wife is satisfied that he is a villain, and gives the following personal description of him: —Fifty-five years old, medium size, light hair, and blue eyes and pitted by small pox.

WONDERFUL, IF TRUE.

A Lady Born Deaf and Dumb Talks on Her Death-bed.

The *Eastern Shoreman* (Md.) tells this wondrous tale:—

Elizabeth Cordrey, of Tyaskin district, Somerset county, Md., was born a mute, and was never known to utter a syllable until Saturday, on which day, our informant states, she was fifty years old. She had been confined to a bed of sickness for some time, when on the day mentioned, to the great surprise of her family and friends, she began talking fluently, and from then to the hour of her death, which occurred on the following day, she prayed almost unceasingly in an audible voice and understandingly. The lady, we learn, has two sisters and a brother also mutes.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

A Son Accidentally Kills His Father.

Jacob Gabel, a most estimable gentleman, living near Charlestown, Indiana, was killed last Thursday morning by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of his son Harman, a young man about twenty years of age. The son was capping a pistol, the father standing by, when it was discharged with the result stated above. Mr. Gabel was for many years a citizen of Clark county, Indiana, and his death is mourned by a large and respectable circle of acquaintances.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Loss of the Oneida.

Surgeon Suddard's Official Account.

The Mormons and Mr. Cullom's Bill.

The New Indian Reservation.

The Great Equinoctial Storm

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Account of the Loss of the Oneida.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Surgeon Suddards, Acting Boatswain Anderson, and others, saved from the United States steamship Oneida, have sent official accounts of the disaster to the department. The accounts are all about alike. The following is that given by Surgeon Suddards:—

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO, YOKOHAMA, Jan. 26, 1870.—Sir:—I respectfully submit to you the following statement of the circumstances attending the loss of the United States steamer Oneida, third rate, on the evening of the 24th inst., as they came under my personal observation:—

The ship left her anchorage at Yokohama about 5 P. M., and on steaming out was cheered by all the men-of-war in port. After getting past the buoy, and heading for the light on the Kauinsaki, all hands were called to make sail, the wind being at about N. E., face 4 to 5. Soon afterwards the wardroom dinner was announced, at which time the ship was running about seven knots, having the head sails set, with the foresail, top sails, topgallant sails maintopsail, spanker, and gaff topsail. We were almost through dinner when a messenger boy came down and told Mr. Muldauer, the navigator, that Mr. Yates, the officer of the deck, wished to see him. He went on deck, and when he returned a few minutes later, told us that there was a light ahead, probably a steamer bound in. Shortly afterwards I heard some one on deck forward call out "Hard a-port," and a moment afterwards another voice, but whether on our own ship or the other I cannot say, cried out "Hard a-starboard."

Almost immediately came a fearful crash, apparently at the after end of the ward-room on the starboard side, as if the whole side of the ship was being crushed in. Everybody at once rushed on deck. As I stepped over the hatch combing I saw a large steamer slowly forging past us and in contact with our own ship.

Before she cleared us the executive officer, Mr. Stewart, called out to her, "Stay by us—we are cut down," or words to that effect. No answer was made from the strange vessel. He repeated the same words again. There was still no reply, and being by this time clear of us, she apparently proceeded on her course. I then walked aft and saw that the wheel was gone; the spankers, boom and gaff carried away, and the whole poop cut off.

I looked over the starboard quarter, and as well as I could make out in the darkness thought the whole of that side of the stern was crushed off. She was fast settling by the stern and I judged that she would not float more than two or three minutes. On looking up I observed the third cutter hanging at the davits on the port quarter.

I climbed on the hammock rail and asked the men, of whom there were twelve or fourteen in the boat, if there was an officer there. They said no, when I got into the boat and gave orders to cut away all the fastenings, and for a man to stand by each fall, ready to lower away when the order was given. During this time the steam whistle was blowing continuously. I kept my eye on the strange vessel and she seemed to be rapidly leaving us.

The Oneida meanwhile had come up to the wind, and was heading towards the shoals on the left shore, and I was in hopes that she might get into shoal water, as the propeller was still revolving and the vessel moving rapidly. A little while afterwards Robert Dyer, coal-heaver, got into the boat. He told me that he had been sent by Mr. Senter, engineer of the watch, to report to the officer of the deck that the fires were put out.

He added that when he left the engine-room the water was within a foot of the platform, and pouring forward in a perfect flood. Almost immediately afterwards George W. Kauffman, landsman, jumped into the boat. He informed me that they were trying to get the first cutter off, that there were forty or fifty men in her, and he did not think they would succeed.

A gun was now fired. At this time the ship commenced to roll from side to side, as if settling, causing the boat to be thrown violently against the side of the ship, and threatening to break in her side. I looked on board and saw that there was not an officer or man abaft the mainmast, the deck forming an angle of about thirty-five degrees. I waited a moment to see if any one would come, and seeing no one, I gave orders to lower away and hang on by the falls. As the boat touched the water I noticed that the stern of the ship was almost on a level with the surface. At this moment the men in the boat called out that there was a junk sailing close by, and demanded to chase her and bring her alongside.

The after-fall, by which we were hanging, got jammed, and the coxswain cut it with his knife, leaving the boat free. We put after the junk, but sailing free she soon left us out of sight. We then turned towards the ship and found she had disappeared. Not more than three or four minutes had elapsed since we left.

We pulled towards where we thought she had been, but could make little headway against the head sea. After remaining some time in the vicinity and seeing and hearing nothing we turned towards the shore, and after an hour's pull landed near a Japanese village. We immediately proceeded to a house, and, after a few minutes' conversation, procured three guides, and with them started immediately for Yokohama, which place we reached after a most fatiguing walk over the mountains of eight hours, at 4 A. M. of the 25th instant.

On arriving at Yokohama I called at Mr. Carroll's, who kindly put his house boat at my disposal and accompanied me on board of the Idaho, where I reported the loss of the Oneida to Lieutenant-Commander Mullen at 5 A. M. The collision occurred at ten minutes to seven, and about twelve minutes elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the Oneida.

It is my opinion that if the Bombay, the steamer which sank us, had come to our rescue when the steam-whistle was blown, or even when the first gun was fired, all or nearly all hands on board of the Oneida might have been saved.

Not Eligible.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Several weeks ago General Butler nominated for appointment to the Military Academy, as a cadet, a colored youth named Charles Sumner Wilson, of Salem, Mass. The nomination was referred to the proper officer in the War Department, who, ascertaining that the youth is aged only sixteen years and four months, instead of seventeen years, the minimum required by law, accordingly notified General Butler that the candidate is, for the reason of being under the prescribed age, ineligible.

FROM THE WEST.

Indian Affairs.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Private advices from Cheyenne are to the effect that Governor Campbell disapproves of the starting of any expeditions to explore the lands reserved by the Government for the use of the Indians, as opposed to the Indian policy of the administration, and a violation of our obligations. It is new stated that the Bighorn expedition does not design to encroach on the Indian lands. This subject is exciting interest in the West, and it is thought the influence of Governor Campbell and of General Augur will be sufficient to keep the leaders of the expedition within bounds.

Another Lie Nailed.

The assertion of the outside papers of New York and Philadelphia that the Louisville *Courier-Journal* had joined the American Press Association is without foundation. Mr. Holdwin, the proprietor, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Western Associated Press, and knows that the American concern has neither merit nor means to keep it up long.

Eminent Tax Payers.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—President Grant pays taxes on $110,000 and General Sherman on $23,500 in this county.

The Tobacco Tax.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—At a meeting of the Tobacco Association, and others interested, on Saturday, a memorial to Congress was unanimously adopted, protesting against an increase of the tax on smoking tobacco.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Excitement Over Mr. Cullom's Bill at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, March 27.—A very respectable meeting of merchants and professional men was held in Masonic Hall last night, to adopt a memorial to the Senate of the United States, praying for the expurgation of those sections of Mr. Cullom's bill which punish by fine and imprisonment the continuance of the patriarchal family relations. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Kelsey, Harrison, Stenhouse, Marshall, Jennings, Shearman, Tullidge, Chislett, Walters, and Lawrence, who argued that a liberal policy towards the offenders of the past would be of advantage to the government of the whole country, and that such action would arrest polygamy in the future.

The meeting was addressed by a Federal officer, and by an apostate Mormon named Gordon, who wanted the fullest application of the law. The Federal officer was respected for his manliness, but Gordon was treated with contempt.

Messrs. Robertson, Marshall, Carter, Hussey, Kahn, Walker, and Hollister, non-Mormons, were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to be telegraphed to the President of the Senate. The interest on this subject here is intense. If the Senate passes the House bill in its present shape the Territory of Utah will become a desolation.

THE STORM.

Freshet Expected in the Delaware.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., March 28.—The heavy rain which commenced here yesterday morning still continue. The Delaware river has risen about five feet, and is still rising. A freshet is looked for.

The Coal Regions Not Damaged.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 28.—The rain storm here has not been very heavy. The river is a little higher, caused chiefly by the melting of snow, which has nearly all disappeared. No damages reported in the Coal Regions.

The Schuylkill Rising.

PHŒNIXVILLE, Pa., March 28.—A large amount of rain fell here during yesterday and last night. The river is seven feet higher than usual and still rising.

Eight Feet Rise at Norristown.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., March 28.—The river has risen eight feet at this place and still rising.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Republican Sheriff in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—The Republicans now claim the election of Curry, their candidate for Sheriff, by a small majority.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Stocks dull. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 109¾; do. 1864, do., 108¾; do. 1865, do., 108¾; do. do. new, 107¾; do. 1867, 108; do. 1868, 108½; 10-40s, 105; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 64½; Cumberland preferred, 28; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91¾; Erie, 24½; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 60¾; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 87⅛; Illinois Central, 140½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 119½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192; Western Union Telegraph, 81⅝.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Cotton firm at 22½c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania, $1·23@1·30; Maryland, $1·35@1·45. Corn active; yellow, 95c.; white, 94@96c. Oats dull at 55c. Rye, $1. Mess Pork firm at $27@27·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 15c.; clear do., 16c.; shoulders, 12c.; Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 15½@16c. Whisky dull at 96@97c.

THE FURY OF THE GALE.

A Young Woman Dashed to Death by the Whirlwind.

Miss Ellen Creed, an interesting young woman of nineteen, residing with her parents at No. 102 North Sixth street, Williamsburg, met with a sudden and extraordinary death last evening. She stepped out on the stoop of her residence to see the state of the weather, when she was taken off her feet by a gust and dashed against an adjoining stoop. When found she was partially insensible, but lingered two hours, when she died from congestion of the brain.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgments.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

The following cases were decided this morning:—

Samuel Kellum vs. Calvin Hewitt and wife. Errors to the Common Pleas of Bradford Co. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded. Agnew, J.

Wartman vs. Kapper. Error to the Common Pleas of Lehigh county. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Tilman vs. Tilman. Error to the Common Pleas of Tioga county. Judgment affirmed. Sharswood, J.

Stecknel's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Lehigh county. Decree reversed. Sharswood, J.

The lists for Warren, McKean, Clearfield, Lycoming, Clinton, Cameron, Elk, Potter, and Sullivan counties were called.

The case of Hammett vs. The City was argued to-day. The case grew out of the paving of Broad street with Nicolson pavement, and involves the question of who shall be liable for the expense, the city as paying for a public drive for the benefit of the whole community, or the property owners in front of whose places the pavement is laid. Suit was brought in the District Court to recover the expense against certain citizens, and judgment was given for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense. A writ of error was taken, bringing the question before the Supreme Court, where it was decided by a divided bench that the city was responsible, Judge Read dissenting from the majority. At the application of the city a reargument was granted before a full Court, which is the present proceeding. The argument is confined to the single point that the Court below, the District Court, erred in not deciding the act of Assembly and ordinance of Councils authorizing the paving of Broad street unconstitutional in delegating a power to impose upon a few a heavy expenditure that should be borne by the public at large.

The District Attorneyship—The Case Not yet Dead.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges, Allison, Ludlow, and Peirce.

In the matter of the petition that was filed, shortly after the decision of the contested elections by this court, for a recount in correction of certain arithmetical errors alleged to have been made in Judge Brewster's count, which has since been pending, counsel for Furman Sheppard, Esq., in whose behalf the petition was filed, came into Court, and asked that the argument of the questions raised should be heard, in order that there might be a final determination of the case. Mr. Mann, who had hitherto represented Mr. Gibbons throughout the contest for the District Attorneyship, was in Court, but Mr. Gibbons himself addressed the Judges, saying that he had never received notice from the petitioners of this matter, and he thought he was entitled to notice before the argument was proceeded with.

Mr. Mann stated to the Court that he had learned of the steps taken on behalf of Mr. Sheppard by communication with his counsel, and had constantly apprized Mr. Gibbons of them as his client, though of course not in writing.

Mr. Gibbons said this was true, but he had never received written notice from the other side, and he only wished the Court to make an order that notice be given him, as he did not wish to seem to appear voluntarily in this matter, but upon intimation and order of the Court.

The judges said they would have to make their record up according to the facts. They had always considered this petition for a recount as pending before them, and that its disposition was necessary to a final decision of the contest for the District Attorneyship.

Mr. Mann, as counsel for Mr. Gibbons, had been notified of the petition, had filed an answer to it, and was told that a day for argument would have to be fixed. A day was fixed by consent of counsel on both sides, and by such consent was continued until the present time. If Mr. Gibbons now wanted more time his application would be heard

Mr. Gibbons still insisted that it was due to him to have the written notice from counsel on the other side.

Mr. Biddle, who represented Mr. Sheppard, said he had constantly communicated with Mr. Mann as Mr. Gibbons' counsel, and that gentleman would complain of surprise. It had never been his practice to deal individually with a client when he was represented by counsel.

Mr. Gibbons said he had no counsel in this matter.

Mr. Biddle replied that he had always been under the impression that Mr. Mann was counsel in the matter.

Mr. Gibbons said Mr. Mann was not his counsel in this case. He had not yet employed counsel, and consequently had no one to represent him in court. He would prefer not to argue his own case, but if forced to it by the court, would have to proceed.

Mr. Mann expressed himself astonished at this, for he had likewise fallen into the error of supposing that he was Mr. Gibbons' counsel until now.

The Judges concluded to postpone the case until Friday next, when they will hear the whole argument.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, March 28, 1870.

Money matters continue to run very smoothly in our city, and no disturbing element is probable at this period, or for the next two weeks, which heretofore have been a very exciting time in previous years. Five per cent. is usually paid for round sums on call, with Government or other good collaterals. In the discount line rates are steady and easy at about 7 per cent. for well-known signatures backed by good endorsements. There is only a moderate supply of business paper offering to-day, and some competition exists among the brokers for its possession.

Gold is as dull as it can well be. The transactions are entirely of a business character, and the premium fluctuates between 111½ @111⅝.

Government bonds are dull, and prices are about as quoted at the close of business on Saturday.

The stock market was quiet, but the feeling strong. In State loans there were sales of the 6s, first series, at 103¾. City 6s were steady; sales of the new issue at 102@102⅛. Lehigh gold loan sold at 88.

Reading Railroad sold to a limited extent at 48·44. Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet, with sales at 57. Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 54⅜. Camden and Amboy Railroad at 117½. Northern Central Railroad at 48; and Minehill Railroad at 51½. 34¾ was offered for Catawissa Railroad preferred, and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

The balance of the miscellaneous stock list attracted but little attention. The only transaction was a small sale of Manufacturers' Bank at 30.

—We understand that Messrs. Elliott & Dunn, in addition to their foreign exchange business, have arranged to issue travellers' letters of credit on the Union Bank of London, and on Messrs. Bowles Bros. & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, available throughout Europe. We need scarcely say to travellers on the Continent that their selection of Messrs. Bowles Bros. & Co., of Paris, is one to insure a large share of patronage, combining, as that establishment does, all the essentials in its arrangement calculated to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of travellers. This is a desideratum much to be desired. From the circular of Bowles Brothers & Co. which has been furnished us we learn that that firm, besides its regular business, is now prepared to receive valuables of any kind on safe deposit; to effect fire, marine, or life insurance; to receive, sell, purchase, and deliver goods in any quantity; to store or forward baggage or express matter; to secure passage, without charge for so doing, by any line of travel; to receive, deliver, or forward mail matter or telegrams; to receive subscriptions or advertisements for American journals; to supply general information upon American affairs, through its reading rooms and registry records; and otherwise to attend to anything pertaining to the systematic care of American interests abroad; all of which advantages can be enjoyed by American travellers.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 City 6s, New	102	200 sh Reading	...s.48·44
$200 do.	102½	100 do	b10.48·44
$2000 Pa 6s, 1 se	103¾	100 do	b10.48·44
$1000 Leh Con L	78	200 do	..s30wn. 48¾
$6000 Leh Gold L	88	100 do	b30. 48¾
$6000 do	88	100 do	..s30wn. 48¾
10 sh Manuf Bk	30	2 do	48¾
104 sh Leh V R	...s. 64½	20 sh N Cent R	48
3 do	c. 64⅞	63 sh Minehill	...s. 6..½
19 sh C & Am R	...s. 115	10 sh Leh N St	32½
37 sh Penna R	...s. 57	6 sh Ch & Del Stk	39¼
100 do	b60. 57	7 do	40
100 do	...s. 57	100 sh Ins Co N Am	23
95 do	57		

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 109½@109¾; do., 1864, 108¼@108½; do., 1865, 108¼@109; do., July, 1865, 107¼@107½; do. do., 1867, 106@106¼; 1868, 108¼@108¾; do., 10-40s, 105@105¼; Cur. 6s, 112¼@113¼. Gold, 111¼.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113¾; do., 1862, 109½@109¾; do. 1864, 108¼@108¾; do. 1865, 108¼@109; do. 1865, new, 107¼@107½; do. 1867, do. 108@108¼; do. 1868, do., 108½@108¾; 10-40s, 105@105¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112¾@113; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111¼@111¾; Silver, 110½@111½. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $840@850; Central Pacific R. R., $920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $760@770.

Messrs. William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 109½@109¾; do. 1864, 108¼@108¾; do. 1865, 108¼@109; do., July, 1865, 107½@107¾; do., July, 1867, 107¼@108¼; do. July, 1868, 107¼@108¼; 5s, 10-40, 105@105¼; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 112¼@114. Gold, 111½@111¾.

Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111½	11·40 A. M.	111¾
10·20 "	111½	11·55 "	111¾
10·30 "	111¾	11·59 "	111¾
10·35 "	111¾	12·00 M.	111¾
11·02 "	111½	12·20 P. M.	111¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 28.—The Flour market continues extremely dull, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only 700@800 barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·75 for extras; $5@5·75 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; $5@5·50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·25@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $4·62½ per barrel.

There is no spirit in the Wheat market, and the only sales reported were 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·18 for fair up to $1·25 for prime. Rye cannot be quoted over 91c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in good request, and prices are unsettled. Sales of 4600 bushels yellow, in the cars and from store, at 98c., and some at $1. Oats are unchanged; 2500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 55@56c. In Barley Malt no sales were reported; 6000 bushels Canada Barley sold at $1·07 and 1000 bushels New York at 85c.

Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady request, with sales of 200 bushels at $8·12½@8·37½ for fair and $8·25@8·37½ for prime. Timothy is held at $6@6·25.

Whisky is steady, with sales at 99c.@$1·01 for wood and iron-bound packages.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 28.—The receipts of Beef Cattle were extremely light last week, and this, coupled with an active demand, has caused a firmer tone in the market. We quote choice at 9¼@10c.; prime at 8½@9c.; fair to good at 7½@8c.; and common, 6¼@7c. per pound, gross. Receipts, 795 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
33 Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 8@10.
46 A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster co., 8½@9¼.
17 Dennis Smith, Lancaster co., 7½@8¾.
60 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8¾@9½.
46 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@9.
30 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8¼@10.
50 James McFillen, Lancaster county, 7¼@9.
36 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@10.
60 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 8@10.
160 Martin Fuller & Co., Lancaster co., 8@10.
55 Mooney & Miller, Lancaster co., 8@10.
45 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 6@8¾.
22 H. Chain, Chester co., 6¾@7½.
16 John Smith & Bro., Lancaster co., 9¼@10.
25 J. & L. Frank, Lancaster co., 7½@8¾.
50 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8@8¾.
32 H. Frank, Lancaster co., 8@8½.
12 L. Kimble, Chester co., 7@8½.

Cows and Calves were in steady demand at full figures. Sales of 100 head at $45@65. Springers sell as wanted at $40@60.

Sheep—The market was quite brisk at an advance of ¼c. on last week's figures. Sales of 4800 head, at the Park Drove Yard at 7@8c. for fair, and 8¼@9c. for extra. At the Avenue Drove Yard 400 head changed hands at the above rate.

Hogs—The market was moderately active at former quotations. Sales of 2286 head at $11·50@12·50 for slop and $13@13·50 per 100 lbs. net for corn-fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, March 28.—Arrived, bark Winifred, from Rio for Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 28

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....43 | 11 A. M.....48 | 2 P. M.....47

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer No. 35, Mershon, Hartford, J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenney, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Centipede, Doughty, 47 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Br. Susan Vittere, Cole, 39 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to A. F. Damon.
Schr C. F. Young, Richardson, 21 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Madeira & Cabada. 20th inst., lat. 35 32, long. 73 02, fell in with schr Isaac Baker (of Boston), Purvere, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, dismasted and in a sinking condition; took off the captain and crew, eight in number, and brought them to this port.
Schr W. E. Barnes, Arey, 15 days from Bucksport, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Olive Hayward, Arey, 15 days from Bucksport, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, 12 days from Bucksport, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Carrie S. Webb, Brewster, 12 days from Georgetown, S. C., with lumber to Nor

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PRETTY LITTLE MISS COUZENS, ET AL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is customary to speak with derision of the tempests which now and then break out in teapots. From an outside point of contemplation these turbulences doubtless seem trivial, but it is likely that within the teapot the commotion is tremendous. We do not usually pay much attention to these circumscribed and isolated cyclones, but one of them has recently summoned our attention. The teapot in which it rages is the *Revolution*, and the storm is merely a breeze among those women. We will give it a little more room to blow in.

To keep peace among magpies, according to Paulus Silentiarius, assures scars but forbids glory. Doubtless in trying to keep peace among the women we shall be in similar case. We don't want glory. If we get scars we shall at least get them in a generous cause. We want first to assuage the rancor of pretty Miss Phœbe Couzens, a beauteous maiden of eloquence and wrath who dwells in St. Louis. She shoots the lances of her resentment from her citadel by the Mississippi, and they glance across the continent and are more difficult to dodge than the arrows of Apollo. Unhappily, she seeks to transfix one of our correspondents, whom she calls by name and pronounces a "girl of immature thought and idea." Of course we come to the rescue of the Eastern dove from the talons of the Western falcon. We beseech Miss Phœbe to tell us what she means by such language as this. Has she not yet learned that the *Tribune* ripens all it shines upon? How, then, can a correspondent who basks in the full effulgence of our noontide beams be "immature?" If destiny should reserve for Miss Couzens the unspeakable distinction of some time belonging to our staff of reporters, we venture the prediction that within six calendar months even she would be riper than a Smyrna fig or a Maltese cucumber. We have taken some pains to ascertain the cause of Miss Couzens' little outbreak of temper. We find her debut on Eastern platforms recorded in the *Tribune* in these lofty phrases of eulogy:—"Little Phœbe is piquant, sprightly, moderately clever, and twenty-six. When she is older she will probably know more." This generous and unequivocal recognition of her personal charms and her latent capacities of improvement does not appear to have quite met her views. We are sorry for this. Knowledge, the poet says, comes, and wisdom lingers. In the arduous pursuit which Miss Couzens has chosen she will find use for all the knowledge which comes to her, and all the wisdom that lingers with her. It certainly would be most ungenerous to say that she had closed her mental accounts, and would henceforth learn no more. We find a further introduction of Miss Couzens in the sprightly Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. This correspondent thinks the young lady is about twenty-one. She is tall and handsome. Her "chin rounds out a little too much," and her mouth "suffers thereby, and exhibits a tendency to "dish" a verb of mystery, which we can neither parse nor interpret. Her complexion is delicate, her eyes glorious, her hair of raven hue, and her face one of the most intellectual on which the correspondent has ever looked. "When she opened her mouth, the sweet voice came ringing out like coins dropped down a many fathomed well." We are pleased to discover that the lady thus copiously and gorgeously described does not consider *this* correspondent immature in thought or idea. She says he is "high toned." Well, he is. These are treble octaves of appreciation. We don't see how he could have made them more high toned without going up stairs. What Burke says of Marie Antoinette is tame, and the rhapsodies of "Romeo" are cold in comparison. To be censured as "immature" by a lady whose chin rounds out in such an intellectual manner, and whose endowments are so numerous and gracious, is a very bad business indeed. If she were an elderly apostle with a false front and a visage of vinegar, her aspersion would not amount to much. It is the privilege of the afternoon to animadvert upon the morning. But we don't expect half-past 8 to turn upon a quarter-past 7 and accuse it of being too early. Pitch into the enemy, abuse the men, call them all the names which Joe Bagstock called his native; we will not interpose to protect them. But if these voluble and reformatory young women are going to lay lances in rest only to run tilts at each other, we shall call a truce, have their armor taken from them, and give them back the distaff instead.

Those who wish well to the woman's rights crusade welcomed the advent of youth and beauty in the ranks of the crusaders. Wisdom, and experience, and antiquity of days are all very well, but to carry a great reformatory movement to a successful issue, they need a little of the bright alloy of sparkling youth and impetuous maidenhood. Finally they got it. The timorous girls came forth from silken boudoirs, and shaded gardens, and perhaps less luxurious hiding-places, and from noisy platforms beamed star-like upon the world. They did not always bring good grammar with them, and their pretty curled heads were not burdened with much wisdom, but they spoke nice little pieces, full of adjectives, and exhibited in all cases the precipitate and sanguine enthusiasm of inexperience. A good many persons went to hear their little chirrupings who would not have gone to hear the wiser and more frumpy elders sound their tremendous clamor over the roofs of the world. It will be a source of genuine regret if the handsome young recruits exhibit imperfect discipline, and turn their rhetoric upon each other. They will injure the cause which they seek to promote. They will strain their voices and get their hair out of curl. More persuasion lies folded in their curls than is likely to be won by their logic, so that their coiffures should not be subjected to this peril. If they are in earnest, they must subordinate their resentments, chastise their vanities, and try to make the brains inside their heads balance the back hair on the outside. Without neglecting graver duties, they ought occasionally to peruse elementary treatises on English composition. We find Miss Couzens, in her rage at female reporters, actually printing sentences like this:—"I trust that ere long we may have noble, broad, cultured women in their places who will have sufficient respect and reverence for those noble, cultured women, whose hairs have grown grey," etc., "*as* to write respectfully of them." Now this charming young lady, who would reform the social and political systems of civilization, should begin by radically reforming her own parts of speech. We express this admonition in all gentleness. A little industry will do much towards correcting her shortcoming, and when she has herself been taught, she may worthily become the teacher of others. Until she incurs that discipline she should be sparing of reproach or inculcation. There are some rights which are unjustly withheld from women. That of learning to speak and write the English language correctly is not among them. Anybody can do that without breaking the laws or getting up a revolution. It is superfluous to point out to Miss Couzens the importance of these accomplishments to the orator or the literary woman, or to demonstrate to her the weight which they will lend to any lessons which she may hereafter be called upon to teach, or any reproaches which she may be moved to bestow.

—We had a word to say about the *Revolution*, the teapot in which these little tempests break and ravage. It assails, with great coarseness and indecency, a lady who is employed upon our staff of reporters. Its language is such that we cannot quote it without offense to our readers, so we had perhaps better pass it by. The lady thus assailed does not clamor in public for rights, but accepts duties and performs them faithfully; and the language in which the *Revolution* refers to her is a reproach upon itself, which it will take much time and good behavior to obliterate. Some respectable ladies are, we believe, associated with its conduct. If they accept contributions from unworthy editors, they ought to revise them, so that the paper may be read by their daughters without shame.

THE NEW NOMINEE FOR 1872.

From the N. Y. World.

It is our duty, and generally it is a pleasure, to chronicle events in our sister and neighbor commonwealths, especially such as may be supposed to have an extra-territorial interest. One has just occurred of great and general influence. It relates mainly, we admit, to the future of the Republican party of the country; but as its organs, for some unexplained reason, are disposed to be silent on the subject, and there is no knowing what the dark and perplexed future may give birth to (politics being in a transition state), we wish it hereafter distinctly to be recollected that the *World* is the first accredited organ of public opinion which gives publicity to this momentous incident. It is no less than the formal and irrevocable nomination of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, as the next President, in opposition to General Grant; and it comes to pass in this wise.

Governor Geary has, or rather had, a private secretary named Gihon. They were, of course, near and dear to each other. If Geary tried on a new uniform coat, Gihon was there to smooth out the wrinkles and tell him how it fitted. He trimmed his beard and mustache. He held up the glass to enable him to arrange his back hair. He wrote his dinner invitations; and when the Geary muse went dry was at hand with a fresh breast of mild rhetoric to fill up his messages. If a poor man or woman from Lowdon or Fauquier came to Harrisburg to inquire after some missing articles—spoons or a family Bible—taken in the raids of 1862, Gihon was there to belt the door in the Rebel face. If some ill-natured Democratic press intimated that Geary ran away from Stonewall Jackson, or dug up an old gun at Harper's Ferry as a trophy of fresh war, Gihon was at hand to write the contradiction, and, if necessary, swear to it. As was Lear to Washington, and Coles to Jefferson, and Tod to Madison, and Bourrienne to Napoleon, and Guzwood to Wellington, so was Gihon to Geary. He was the confidant in white muslin! Now, it seems Gihon has resigned "in order to engage in business which will demand his entire time and attention," that business being to make his friend and patron President of the United States; to which arrangement the Governor, willingly, without vow or protest, assents. It is done, too, in a way which entirely puts an end to all objection or scruple from without. "Your past record," writes Gihon, "is auspicious of the higher honors that *await* you." "You have expressed," says Geary in reply, "kind wishes that I may be the recipient of higher honors, in which I most heartily join you." The whole thing is settled at once, and a little newspaper called the *Topic, auspice* Gihon, is issued at Harrisburg to give form and effect to the arrangement. Rivals are easily disposed of, for, says the *Topic*, sweeping away in an instant Grant and Butler and Forney and Sherman:—

"The Republicans are inharmonious and discordant upon several subjects. There is no great leader 'to ride upon the whirlwind and direct the storm.' General Grant is calm, placid, and self-possessed, hoping for the best. General Butler is active, vital, and energetic, and is toiling with unabated industry to bring order out of chaos. General Butler is evidently the leader at present, with a powerful influence to back him in the next Presidential contest. His late unaccountable lukewarmness in aid of the struggling patriots of Cuba has done him immense damage. The recuperative energy of General Butler, however, has never yet been sounded, and he will doubtless come up again. Our old friend, Colonel John W. Forney, has gone over to the Spanish side, and deserted the great principles of civil and religious liberty. Drop a tear! The Funding bill of Mr. Sherman, which has passed the Senate, will pass the House, unless General Butler and a few others oppose themselves to it with all their power. This bill, if it becomes a law (which may kind heaven forbid), will enslave the white and colored laboring men of this nation, and place them under the perfect control of taskmasters more intolerable and oppressive than those of the South before the war."

Thus, then, without any of the superfluous machinery of nominating conventions is the flag of Geary hoisted; and as the Gihon organ has a vignette at the head of its leading column representing a gentleman in his shirt-sleeves, with a brandished hammer and a muscular arm, we read with surprise the motto: "We (Gihon and Geary) have unfurled our banner to the breeze and nailed it to the mast."

So be it; and it will be for the people of this country—all the blacks and such of the whites as are allowed to vote—to determine whether he shall be elected. For our part, looking at the question from a distance, coolly, and free from the enthusiasm which no doubt now agitates Pennsylvania, we do not hesitate to say that, should the choice be narrowed down to one between Grant and Geary, we rather incline towards Geary. He has, in the first place, we believe, a very small family and no brothers-in-law. No one, at least, has married into the Geary circle on speculation yet. He is not very fond of Philadelphia, nor Philadelphia of him. Nobody has given a house there, and very few have asked him out to dine. He is a man of perfectly respectable private character, and never had anything to do with Sickles, or condoning murderers of any kind. He pays his way when he travels, and don't steamboat it gratis with Fisk. In his own way, he did a good deal of fighting during the war, and was wounded severely, if ingloriously. He was more careful of his men than of himself, and never, in mere stolidity, hurled them upon useless slaughter. He did fight for his own State gallantly at Gettysburg; and certainly was no party, with Sickles and Butterfield and Pleasonton, to a conspiracy to ruin the modest, brave soldier who won that day and saved the North. These certainly are relative merits, at least, which it is only the part of common candor to state. We do not commit ourselves to Geary yet, however, for here is Fenton declaring himself also a candidate for the Presidency, after his own methods of affirmation:—

"UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1870.— * * * Referring to the postcript to your letter, could anything be more weak on the part of friends, or more wicked on the part of enemies, than the talk about my being a candidate for President? I certainly entertain no such purpose, nor, since General Grant's administration is doing so well, can I deem it necessary or wise for its supporters to take into consideration any change of leadership.

"Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON."

THE NEUTRALITY RESOLUTIONS BEFORE CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Almost every day, for some weeks past, the Washington correspondents have been telling the public that the Committees on Foreign Affairs of both houses of Congress were about to do something, or had agreed to do something, favorable to the Cubans. A number of resolutions to that effect have been offered and referred to these committees. But the mountain has brought forth nothing yet; and if we may judge from the latest reports it will only give birth to a little mouse after all. The result of all the resolutions, speeches, conferences of the Foreign Committees and labors of the friends of Cuba is likely to be only a string of neutrality resolutions that will put the Spaniards and the Cubans on the same footing. This is a very small mouse for such a mountain to bring forth. Perhaps this would be better than nothing, though it comes late to benefit the insurgents materially, and after Spain has received all the aid in war materials she needed from the United States. Never before did so great a nation as this exhibit such weakness and vacillation. But the administration and Congress seem paralyzed by timidity. Neither the public voice nor public policy can dispel their fears or nerve them to face this question in a manly spirit. No wonder that Spain is boastful and threatening; no wonder that American citizens are slaughtered with impunity by the bloodthirsty Spanish volunteers; no wonder that our Consuls, the representatives of this great Republic, are obliged to flee for their lives and to take shelter under a foreign flag. The conduct of the Government must make every true-hearted American feel deeply the shame and humiliation brought upon the country. Instead of these neutrality resolutions, why does not Congress direct the President to acknowledge the belligerency of the Cubans? No unprejudiced person can deny the fact that the Cubans are belligerents. Eighteen months of war against all the power Spain could bring to bear and the successes of the Cubans prove beyond doubt that these people have won the character of belligerents. This country ought to hail the opportunity afforded to extend republican institutions in this hemisphere, instead of aiding a European despotism—and the worst despotism in the civilized world—to crush the rising liberties of an American people. Every principle of policy, right, justice, and humanity calls for a prompt recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. Spain would have no just cause for complaint. We owe her nothing. She recognized the Confederates early in our war and gave them most efficient aid. Are we afraid of Spain? If so let us tell the Cubans plainly that we abandon them. But let us not pursue a weak and vacillating policy, for that will make the mighty American republic contemptible in the eyes of the world.

THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Young Democracy have a glorious opportunity before them. They can now reform the government of this city, give us honest elections, honest voting and honest counting, honest enforcement of the laws, honest men in office, honest taxes, and honest municipal expenditures. They can produce here a better condition of public affairs than has existed within any man's remembrance.

The way to this happy consummation seems plain and easy. The great enemy of the Young Democracy announces that he will now do the very work he has prevented their doing. The Grand Sachem of Tammany proclaims himself the champion of municipal reform! Such is the virtue of a little adversity. It has converted Tweed himself. He will bring in a charter in which no man will be allowed to hold more than one office; in which the Board of Supervisors will be abolished, and its functions be centred in the Board of Aldermen; in which that board will be elected by general ticket; in which there shall be no commissions, save possibly such as are ornamental and receive no pay; in which the Mayor shall be charged with suitable responsibilities, and have powers in proportion; in which the tax levy shall be fixed here without reference to Albany, as in other counties of the State; and by which efficiency will be secured and robbery prevented in every department. Now, we say this is good news, almost too good to be true. If Mr. Tweed really introduces such a charter, he will be doing precisely what the Young Democracy have desired to do, and what he has done his best to defeat them in. Let him go ahead, then, and if he succeeds as well in this new character as in that he has hitherto sustained, why everybody will admit that he is a wonderful man.

The opportunity of the Young Democracy is to stand by judiciously and help the Grand Sachem in this novel line of business. It matters not so much to them what individual proposes the necessary measures as that they shall be radical and comprehensive. The gallant men who have so far led this memorable combat in the Legislature need not fear that they will be forgotten by the people because they have forced the foe of all reform to come forth as the advocate of the very changes he detests. Let Mr. Tweed hurry up his vaunted charter, and let it be made a law as soon as it is examined and found to contain the features he has promised.

REMOVAL.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

UNITED STATES

REVENUE STAMP AGENCY

HAS REMOVED FROM

No. 57 South THIRD Street

TO

No. 56 South THIRD Street,

3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 6 1 wfmd

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	2,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·96
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS $2,783,581

Losses paid since organization $23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869 $1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696·74
$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869 $1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 309 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buckley.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Trezlick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

3 4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.

No. 16 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.

No. 46 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

INSURANCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.—STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, on the 20th day of December, 1869.

State of New York, County of New York, ss:—

Be it remembered, that on this 21st day of March, A. D. 1870, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society upon the 20th day of December, A. D. 1869:—

And I further certify, that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of Ten Million dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the Statement. I further certify, that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1870.

(Signed) THOMAS L. THORNELL,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

First:—			
Capital stock			$100,000·00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash			109,000·00
Second:—			
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the company			1,556,081·92
Cash on hand			22 055·95
Cash in Banks, specifying the bank (National Bank of Commerce, Metropolitan National Bank.)			44,735·00
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission			443,134·80
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing			5,716,707·35
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year			
AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value			$1,322,735·65
	Par.	*Market value.*	
U. S. 6s of 1881	$80,000	$72,650·00	
" 5-20s	676,150	670,064·95	
N. Y. State Stocks	120,000	134,400·00	
" City "	189,000	193,500·00	
Brooklyn "	136,000	144,160·00	
Tennessee 6s	20,000	12,400·00	
Virginia 6s	31,900	17,868·00	
Alabama 8s	66,000	67,843·00	
Sharertown Bonds	10,000	9,900·00	
AMOUNT OF STOCKS held by the Company as collateral security for LOANS, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock, its par and market value			$203,100·00
	Par.	*Market.*	*Loaned.*
U. S. 5-20s	$160,000	$183,200	$150,300
U. S. 6s of 1881	27,000	31,990	27,000
N. Y. State stocks	10,000	10,990	10,000
Brooklyn City 7 per ct. stock	2,000	2,120	1,800
N. Y. Life and Trust Co	5,000	10,000	5,000
			$9,713,550·82
Interest on investments due and unpaid			
Accrued interest not yet due			50,781·51
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value			
Deferred premiums of the year			706,925·00
Premiums due and secured, with interest			12,907·90
Cash deposited with Government of Canada			16,659·19
Office furniture, est			10,000·00
Total assets			$10,510,824·42
Third:—			
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due			165,000·00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon			60,000·00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company			10,000·00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid			None.
Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of the security given			None.
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise			None.
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks			2,250,000
Fourth:—			
Amount of cash premiums received			$5,769,294·77
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums			All cash.
Amount of premiums earned			5,769,294·77
Interest received from investments			499,097·58
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources			None.
Fifth:—			
Amount of losses paid during the year			$1,183,725
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums			
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid			
Amount of dividends declared during year			1,342,453·45
Amounts of dividends paid			1,342,453·45
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the company			819,205·97
Amount of losses due and unpaid			
Amount of taxes paid by the company			40,511·94
Amount of other expenses and expenditures			168,398·49
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the company			None.
Amount of said notes held by the company as part of, or the whole of, the capital thereof			None.
Par and market value of the company's stock per share. Par value $100 per share; market value not quotable.			
Amount paid for purchased policies			123,064·78
Amount paid for annuities			1,536 61

New business in 1869, $50,492,941, exceeding by over $12,000,000 the new business of any other company.

BETTS & REGISTER, General Agents, No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.
3 5

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	659
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON.

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Riese, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Vellio Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,

11 73 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much. CHAINS AND JEWELRY.

Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D. Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

JAMES CERARD & CO.,

No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS),

2 28 mwf3 NEW YORK.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

8 2 mwi 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

H. MUHR & SON, NO. 158 NORTH SECOND STREET, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc., etc. Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States. Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street. 3 26] Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS KING, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of FRANCIS KING, deceased, having been granted to "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities," all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay, at the Office of the said Company, No. 304 WALNUT Street.

3 11 fm6t* CHARLES DUTILH, President.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of EZEKIEL LINCOLN, a Lunatic.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first and final account of ALEXANDER F. CHESEBROUGH and CHAR

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Commercial Exchange has adopted resolutions favoring the passage of the bill before Congress looking to the abolition of compulsory harbor, port, and pilotage fees.

—A meeting of the citizens of the Fifteenth ward was held on Saturday evening last at the northeast corner of West and Coates streets. Its object was to take action upon the scarcity of water in the northern and western portions of the ward. A committee was appointed to wait on the Chief Engineer and make known their grievances.

—David Caldwell, a grocer, doing business at Thirteenth and Parrish streets, was before Alderman Carpenter on Saturday last, charged by William Taylor, Sealer of Weights and Measures for the Northern District, with a violation of the law relating to the purpose of his office. It seems that Mr. Caldwell had his weights and measures sealed by the Sealer in the Southern District, alleging that Mr. Taylor charged too much. The case went over for one week.

—During the high wind yesterday afternoon, the roof of a store on Water street, above Race, occupied by W. Atwood, was blown off. About 7 o'clock in the evening the fence of Mr. Benson's residence, No. 1526 Spruce street, which was 240 feet in length, was blown down. Also, the fence of the residence of Mr. Shinn, southwest corner of Fifteenth and Spruce streets, and the fence southwest corner of Fifteenth and Pine streets.

—The second story front room of No. 431 North Eighth street, together with the furniture in it, was damaged by fire on Saturday evening last, shortly after 8 o'clock. The flames are alleged to have originated in a wardrobe in the room. The dwelling part of the house was occupied by Benjamin Waite as a boarding-house. A gentleman on the third floor, at the time of the fire, being unable to escape by the stairway, was rescued by means of a ladder of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company. The loss will not probably exceed $300.

—Detective Field, of New York, arrested in that city, yesterday, William Atkinson, alias Aikins, alias Benson, and Anna Miller. The former is charged with homicide, in causing the death of John Henry Tilghman, on February 15, by striking him on the head with a pitcher, at Gulielma and Fifteenth streets, in this city, and the latter with being accessory thereto. The prisoners have been avoiding arrest since the occurrence. They will be brought to this city to-day.

—A large meeting of stone and hollow-ware moulders was held on Saturday evening at Military Hall, Girard avenue, above Sixth street, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the reduction of wages recently made by the employers. The chairman stated the present rate of wages was the same as that paid previous to the war in 1861, and that this was considered an inadequate sum for the sustenance of the families of the employes.

—Postmaster Bingham announces that the sub-post offices located at Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, Broad and Coates streets, Fifth and Washington streets, and Second and Master streets, will be discontinued after this date, 28th March. In addition to the 79 stamp agencies now in commission, he has located, in lieu of the stations about to be abolished, additional agencies at Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, Second street and Girard avenue, Fourth and Wharton streets, and No. 1341 Ridge road. There will be in addition to the regular collections of mail matter as now made, a late collection at 7·30 P. M. from the street boxes and stamp agencies within the following limits:—Reed to Norris streets, Delaware river to Second street; Reed to Berks street; Second to Eighth street; Reed to Columbia avenue, Eighth to Broad street; Catharine street to Columbia avenue, Broad to Sixteenth street; Catharine street to Girard avenue; Sixteenth street to Schuylkill river.

—Shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday night last, a dispute arose between John Ricketts and Ferdinand Rummelman, aged forty-eight years, in which the latter received a wound that may terminate his life. It appears that they were in a lager beer saloon in Bainbridge street, below Third, when they engaged in an altercation and clenched, Ricketts throwing Rummelman on the floor. The latter got up and was going out when they again got into a tussle in the doorway. They were separated, and Rummelman went out and stood on the curbstone. Ricketts, who had remained in the saloon, then ran out, and, it is said, stabbed Rummelman in the side. Ricketts was arrested and committed. Rummelman was conveyed to his home, No. 417 Monroe street, where he now lies in a very critical condition.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 111⅛.

—General O'Neil is said to be organizing a force for a raid upon Canada.

—Senator Wilson's army bill is generally approved by the President.

—The case of Tennessee is still before the Reconstruction Committee.

—Twenty buildings were blown down in Baltimore yesterday. No lives were lost.

—J. W. Caldwell, Minister to this country from Bolivia, arrived at New York on Saturday.

—The President has replied to Governor Senter that he cannot send Government troops to Tennessee.

—The fire which broke out in the Gold Hill mines, Nevada, about a year ago, is still smouldering.

—Two millions of gold are to be sold and two millions of bonds bought, at the New York Sub-Treasury, during April.

—A house was blown down in New York yesterday and six persons buried in the ruins. Only one was taken out alive.

—The Senate discussion on the St. Domingo treaty will end to-morrow. The measure is said to be virtually dead.

—The contested seat of the Fifth Pennsylvania Congressional district will be given, it is said, to Colonel C. N. Taylor.

—An American at Panama claims to know a route by which he can pass from Aspinwall to Panama entirely by water.

—Logan's army bill, while doing away with several hundred officers, would, if passed, render the expense of the army greater than at present.

—Governor Senter has been invited by General Butler to testify before the Reconstruction Committee touching the condition of affairs in Tennessee. He accepts the invitation.

—Tennessee has ratified her new Constitution, and claims the credit of being the first State to adopt universal suffrage without regard to color, and to incorporate it in the organic law.

—A French adventurer has proclaimed himself king of Araucaria and Patagonia; and, as the Indians are flocking to his standard, it is thought that Chili will have some trouble in disposing of him.

—A number of the ringleaders of the riots at the Government works at the Des Moines Rapids, Iowa, have been arrested, but the strikers are not intimidated, and while themselves refusing to work they threaten death to those who do.

—The lawyers of Newark, N. J., propose tendering a complimentary dinner to the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, recently confirmed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for that purpose the Board of Trade have offered their room.

Foreign Affairs.

—The bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland has passed the House of Commons.

—The Irish Church Convention have resolved to invest a portion of their funds in American securities.

—Elections are to be held in Cuba for Deputies to the Spanish Cortes, if the situation of the island will, in the opinion of De Rodas, permit them.

—Documents in the possession of the Spanish Government prove that one of the many conspiracies which culminated in the present revolution in Cuba had for its object the elevation of Lersundi to the Viceroyalty of the island.

OBITUARY.

Pierre Soule.

Pierre Soule died at New Orleans on Saturday, aged 70 years. He was a native of Castillon, in the Department of Ariege, in the French Pyrenees, and was the son of Judge Soule, a former Major-General in the Army of the Republic, but who had assumed the hereditary ermine on the establishment of the Empire. He was destined for the Church, and was educated with a view to that end; but his restless ambition could not be confined to the strict limits of a clerical life, and while at college at Bordeaux he became involved, at the age of 15 years, in a plot against the Bourbons, which, being discovered, caused his precipitate flight to Navarre, where he remained for more than a year, following the occupation of a shepherd, when he was permitted to return to Bordeaux.

He soon after repaired to Paris and was admitted to practice law, and commenced to edit a newspaper entitled *Le Nain*, which advocated liberal Republican principles and was the *Lanterne* of that period, and where he received treatment not unlike that meted out to Rochefort in our day. He was tried, and after a defense of himself characterized with no little amount of skill, and an urgent appeal in favor of his youth, which he indignantly objected to, he was sentenced to pay a fine of ten thousand francs and to an imprisonment in St. Pelagie, a famous jail of Paris, from whence he was suffered to escape to England.

He tried to obtain a situation in Chili, but was defeated in his endeavors, and he returned to France. He then, in company with a friend in the French navy, set sail for St. Domingo, where he arrived in September, 1825, and soon after went to New Orleans, where he commenced the practice of the law in French, simultaneously with the study of the English language, in which he soon achieved great perfection and won a large practice at a Bar second to none in the United States for ability and legal acumen. His position entitled him to a seat in the United States Senate from Louisiana, to which he was elected in 1847 to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1849, and took an active part in the debates which closed with the adoption of the compromise of 1850.

In 1853, upon the accession of President Peirce, he received the appointment of Minister to Spain. Soon after his arrival in that country he brought discredit on himself and the United States by a foolish quarrel with M. Turgot, the French Ambassador, which resulted in a duel, in which Soule wounded his antagonist. On the occasion of the revolutionary outbreak in Madrid in August, 1854, Mr. Soule lent his influence to the insurgents, and in his zeal on the subject of the acquisition of Cuba he was led to exceed the instructions of his Government, and to withhold from the Department of State the information that a treaty of reciprocity of trade between the United States and Cuba had been concluded by the American Secretary of Legation in Madrid during the temporary absence of the Minister. Mr. Soule participated in the conference of American diplomatists at Ostend in the summer of 1854, he being obliged to proceed thither by sea, as the French Government refused to give him a passport to travel through France. It is thought that he exercised a great influence in securing the adoption by Messrs. Buchanan and Mason, the other members of the conference, of the declaration that Cuba must be acquired by the United States not only as necessary to the political power of the republic, but as especially indispensable to the welfare and security of the slaveholding portions of the Union.

Mr. Soule was succeeded as Minister to Spain, in 1855, by General A. C. Dodge, and he returned to the United States.

At the incipiency of the Rebellion he opposed with vigor the secession of Louisiana, but he afterwards gave his hearty support to the Southern Confederacy. In 1862 he was arrested and was confined for some time in Fort Lafayette as a political prisoner. During the Rebellion he was principally employed as an agent for the furtherance of the Southern cause in Europe.

FRANCE.

Pierre Bonaparte Declared Not Guilty—His Indignation at not Being Immediately Released—Astonishment of the Parisians at the Verdict.

PARIS, March 26.—The Procureur-General made his argument in the High Court of Tours to-day. He opened his discourse with an energetic denunciation of the political party to which Victor Noir belonged, and made frequent allusions to the *Marseillaise*—a journal, he said, "full of blame."

Nearly all the evidence for the prosecution was set aside by the Procureur, who, however, demands the condemnation of the Prince because the shooting was not done in self-defense. The Prince was much excited during the delivery of this argument. Messrs. Laroux and Demange, counsel for the defense, both denounce the *Marseillaise*. The Court will meet again at noon to-morrow, when the verdict is expected.

TOURS, March 27.—Prince Pierre Bonaparte has been acquitted in spite of the strong appeal made by the Procureur-General for a verdict of guilty with extenuating circumstances. The jury was out only one hour. As soon as the verdict was announced the counsel for the *partie civile* demanded 100,000 francs damages, and in consequence of this demand the Prince was not released from custody. He was exceedingly indignant because he was not allowed to leave the court-room instantly, and said he wished to show that he was not afraid of the menaces against his life.

PARIS, March 27.—The news of the acquittal of Prince Bonaparte produces everywhere an immense sensation and astonishment, and is the universal topic of conversation.

In their closing arguments the lawyers for the defense laid great stress on the constant and violent denunciation of the Prince in the *Marseillaise*, and on other circumstances calculated to exasperate the accused.

NEW JERSEY M. E. CONFERENCE.

Thirty-fourth Annual Session—Fourth Day's Proceedings.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 26.—Conference assembled this morning at half-past 8 o'clock, Bishop Simpson presiding.

The stewards, through Rev. G. R. Snyder, made their report, which was accepted. The receipts during the conference year just closed amounted to $5546·90 and the expenditurest, $5575.

The recommendation of local preachers for deacons' orders was taken up, and Micajah Dobbins recommended by the Quarterly Conference of Bridgeboro' Circuit; Edward T. Idell recommended by the Quarterly Conference of Moorestown charge, and John Wagg recommended by the Quarterly Conference of Oceana charge, being favorably reported upon by the Committee of Examination and their respective presiding elders, were elected to deacons' orders.

E. Ashby, a local deacon, was recommended by the Quarterly Conference of Columbus Circuit for elders' orders.

The Secretary read the report of the vote of the Camden District on lay representation, which was 560 for and 319 against lay delegation, giving a majority for the measure of 241 votes.

The tract collection was presented and is as follows:—

New Brunswick District	$193·93
Trenton District	159·25
Burlington District	128·76
Camden District	179·20
Bridgeton District	171·25
Total	$832·39
Total last year	788·84
Increase	$43·55

The report of the Educational Committee was presented by Rev. D. H. Tiffany. It was read by sections. It had reference to Dickinson College, Pennington Seminary, Vineland Seminary, and Drew Theological Seminary, and recommended them to the consideration of the Church. The report was adopted.

The following resolution was offered:—

Whereas, The Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union of the M. E. Church has been recommended by the Board of Bishops, the General Conference, several of the annual conferences, and the Tract Committee of this Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary of the Ladies' and Pastors' Union be and is hereby invited to address this Conference with reference to the objects of said organization.

The resolution was adopted, and the Corresponding Secretary invited to make an address on Sunday evening.

Rev. S. E. Post moved to consider the vote of yesterday on lay delegation.

A motion was made that the question to reconsider be laid on the table. Not agreed to.

The question then came up on the reconsideration, and it was agreed to by a vote of 55 to 43.

The matter was then postponed until ten o'clock on Monday morning.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5·51 | MOON RISES..... 4·23
SUN SETS..... 6·29 | HIGH WATER..... 11·28

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bremen	Havre	New York	Mar. 5
Bellona	London	New York	Mar. 9
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 12
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar. 12
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 12
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v B.	Mar. 15
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 16
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 16
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 17

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 29
China	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 31
Austria	New York	Glasgow	April 2
Bellona	New York	London	April 2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 2
Lafayette	New York	Havre	April 2
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	April 2
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April 9

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 31
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 31

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Somerset, McBride, Hamburg, B. Crawley & Co.
Brig J. Baker, Phelan, Cardenas, E. G. Knight & Co.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, Salem, Mass., D. Cooper.
Schr M. E. Amsden, Lavender, Marblehead, Knight & Sons.
Schr Sandy Point, Grant, Milton, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Hattie Ross, Ulrick, Portland, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Arthur Rowe, Day, Baltimore, Captain.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, 15 days from Zaza, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. Left schrs Taylor & Mathis, loading for Delaware Breakwater, and M. R. Somers, loading for ——, to sail in about two weeks.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Bessie Morris, Allen, 13 days from Zaza, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Miller, 14 days from Navassa, with guano to B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Ossuna, Haskell, 3 days from Providence, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Jessie S. Clark, Clark, 10 days from Savannah, with lumber to W. A. Levering.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, 14 days from Salem, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 2 days from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Brig James Comill, from Porto Rico.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John o'Gaunt, Donnan, from Bombay via Aleppo for New York, was at Delaware Breakwater 25th inst., short of provisions.

Ship Belle of the Sea, Spear, from Callao via Pernambuco, at Cuxhaven 24th inst.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Mahiman, cleared at New York 26th inst., for Port-au-Prince.

Steamship Regulator, Moore, hence, at New York 25th inst.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 26th inst.

Steamer Achilles, hence, at Boston 26th inst.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 25th inst.

Bark Cyclone, Forbes, hence for London, sailed from Falmouth 12th inst.

Bark Deborah Pennell, Pennell, from Callao, at Fortress Monroe 26th inst., for orders.

Brig Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, hence, at Hamburg 10th inst.

Schr Jasper, Fowler, hence, at St. John, N. B., 25th inst.

Schrs R. A. Ford, Carpenter, and Ada, Belyea, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 25th inst.

Schr Mary G. Farr, Crowell, hence, at Portland 24th inst.

Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 24th inst.

Schr Anna Barton, Frink, and Hannah Little, Crawford, hence, at Savannah 23d inst.

Schrs J. H. Bartlett, Harris, and J. S. Wheldon, Crowell, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 24th inst.

Schr Richard Law, York, for Philadelphia, sailed from Stonington 25th inst.

Schr West Wind, Townsend, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 25th inst.

Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, hence, at Providence 25th inst.

Schrs Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, for Philadelphia; Surf, Abbott; and Breeze, Bartlett, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 25th inst.

Schrs P. Hall, Chipman, and Fred Warren, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bucksport 22d instant.

Schr M. H. Reed, Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 24th inst.

Schr Sarah Fisher, Carlisle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 24th inst.

Schrs Rachel Vanneman, Brown, and Jessie Williamson, Jr., Corson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 23d inst.

Schr Ocean Wave, of Camden, N. J., sailed from Holmes' Hole 24th inst.

Schr Maggie Vandusen, Compton, at Bucksport 22d inst. from Boston.

Schr B. A. Rogers Frambes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 22d inst.

Schrs H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, and Sarah J. Vaughn, Vaughn, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 23d inst.

Schr Lizzie D. Small, Tice, from Boston for Chester, Pa., at Holmes' Hole A. M. 23d inst., and sailed next morning.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 20 fathoms SW. by S. of a sloop (name unknown), sunk near the Usk Light, river Usk, Bristol Channel.

The buoy nearly dries at low water, with the following compass bearings:—

Usk lighthouse, W. by N.
Gold Cliff, SE. by E.
Tower of Stowe church, N.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, March 7, 1870.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11§

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY, Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.

Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

W. A. PARKE, Agent, New York, Post Office Box 2044.
Office, No. 72 BEAVER Street. 3 28 6w

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER,

Successors to JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now closing out their entire stock of

Winter Goods,

Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 26 mws

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney, 3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE,

AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. ¥ 10 mwf

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN H. CO R.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 AURORA Street (City Stores).

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay the Claim of George W. Fox.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the claim of George W. Fox, for the loss sustained by him in 1869, from the slipping and falling of one of his mules, attached to the Van for the conveyance of prisoners, on the iron plate in the passage way running southward, east of the building at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets. The warrant therefor to be drawn by the Mayor, in accordance with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.
3 28 1t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc. EDGAR L. THOMSON, Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON, 1 27 fm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PATTI'S FAREWELL.

MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public in Philadelphia that the world-renowned Vocalist, universally acknowledged the Queen of the Concert Room,

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,

will make (prior to her positive departure for California and South America) her last appearance in this city in

TWO GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,

March 31 and April 1, at 8 o'clock,

And a Grand Gala

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, April 2, at 2 P. M.

Miss PATTI will be supported on this occasion by the great classic Pianist,

MONS. THEODORE RITTER;

the distinguished Violinist, J. F. PRUME; the favorite Tenor, HENRY SQUIRES; the great German Basso, JOSEF HERMANS.

Musical Director and Conductor.....GEO. F. COLBY

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c.; Proscenium Boxes, $15 and $20.

Seats can be secured, commencing Monday, March 28, at 9 A. M., at the Academy of Music. 3 24 8t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On and after the FIRST DAY OF APRIL the Secretary's office will be in the Academy. Entrance thereto will be by the west door, on LOCUST Street. 3 28 6t MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 29,

first appearance in America of

THE GERMAN BIOPLASTIC TROUPE

of male and female artists, brought to America by Professor Risley.

Also, the wondrous

LAURI FAMILY,

in their laughter-provoking pantomimes. The non-arrival of the steamer Pennsylvania, with dresses, etc., compels the postponement of

OPENING NIGHT UNTIL TUESDAY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 28, second week of the eccentric Comedian,

MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,

who will appear in his new and highly successful play of

KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER,

an original drama of

AMERICAN WESTERN LIFE,

written by T. B. De Walden and Edward Spencer, expressly for Mr. Chanfrau.

KIT RUDDING, aged twenty-five, a right smart chance of a man, fond of music and matrimony, and especially devoted to his "Little Allie," and the Arkansas Traveller, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8.

LAST WEEK OF LOTTA.

LOTTA'S LAST NIGHTS.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 28.

Last night but five of

HEART'S EASE.

OR, WHAT'S MONEY WITHOUT

LOTTA.....as.....MAY WYLDEROSE.

With Songs, Duetts, and Dance.

SATURDAY, LAST LOTTA MATINEE.

MONDAY NEXT, FROU-FROU.

AMATEURS' DRAWING-RCOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut

ON MONDAY, March 28,

TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT

Offered by the Subscribers to the Management of the NEW YORK FRENCH COMPANY.

For the First Time in America,

THE ORIGINAL

FROU-FROU!

The Theatrical Sensation of 1870,

FROU-FROU,

The Admirable Comedy, in Five Acts,

FROU-FROU,

By Meilhac and Halevy, as now performing at the Gymnase Theatre, Paris, without any ALTERATION OR ADAPTATION.

Reserved Seats, $1·50. Admission, $1. Sold at Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 3 23 5t

NOTA—To comply with the numerous requests made by the persons unable to get a seat at the first performance of

FROU-FROU,

the Manager begs to inform the public that, before the departure of the Company for New York, a last performance will take place on

TUESDAY, March 29,

as a benefit to

M. AND MME. MOREAU.

AMATEURS' DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut.

A LECTURE ON ACOUSTICS,

With experiments, by

DR. J. SOLIS COHEN,

Under the auspices of the

IRVING LITERARY INSTITUTE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 8 o'clock.

Subject—"Physical Beauties of Musical Sounds."

Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Sold at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

HASSLER'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA in attendance from 7·30 P. M. 3 26 3t*

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE

WALNUT Street, above Eighth.

EVERY EVENING, ROBERT BUTLER; STARPANTOMIME TROUPE.—The best Pantomimists in the world, Nicodemus and Smiths and Brews. "La Revelrie Diabolique," etc. Mad'lle De Rosa and Mad'lle La Rosa in Two New Ballets, etc.

Mad'lle De Ros

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE DEATH OF MR. SOULE.

THE announcement of the death of Pierre Soul at New Orleans on Saturday last recalls vividly to mind the old *ante bellum* days when he and men of the same political affiliation ruled with a high hand at home, and too often misrepresented the United States abroad, bringing discredit upon the American people by their unscrupulous and arrogant bearing on occasions when no provocation existed for them to assert the prerogatives of American citizenship with undue vigor. Mr. Soul was a political adventurer by profession and a revolutionist by instinct. Like many other European refugees, he proved himself, when the hour of trial came, not to be a friend of liberty and equality, but a mere lover of the excitement of revolution and discord for its own sake With such men opposition to the constituted authorities appears to be an instinct, and it is to this peculiarity of European republicans that can easily be attributed their failure to make any decided progress in overthrowing the old despotisms that still exist in spite of the advanced civilization of the nineteenth century. Practical men who wish to see liberty established upon a sure and certain foundation are afraid to trust them, and prefer rather to bear the ills they have than to fly to others that they know not of under the leadership of agitators to whom liberty means little else than license. Pierre Soulé was exiled from France on account of his republican sentiments and his machinations to overthrow the Bourbon dynasty. On becoming a citizen of the United States he allied himself to the party that made human slavery the chief principle of its creed, and among the turbulent and hot-headed men who, by fair means and foul, contrived to control the Government of the United States until their own folly put an end to their rule and their pet institution at the same time, Mr. Soulé found congenial spirits with whom he cordially united in the furtherance of all their projects.

His appointment as Minister to Spain by President Pierce was a fair specimen of how things were managed in those days. Mr. Soulé was one of the most prominent among the advocates for the acquisition of Cuba at all hazards, and under the circumstances his appointment to this mission was scarcely less than an insult to the Spanish Government. He had scarcely been received at the Court of Madrid when he contrived to disgust all right-thinking persons on both sides of the Atlantic by engaging in a duel with and wounding M. Turgot, the French Ambassador, upon a most trivial pretext. This affair grew out of a remark made *sotto voce* by the son of M. Turgot, who with a group of young men was discussing the toilets of the ladies at a ball. The gorgeous dress of Mrs. Soulé attracted his attention, and he whispered to a companion, "Marguerite de Burgundy." Unfortunately young Soul heard him and made it the occasion of a quarrel, which the elder Soul contrived to fasten upon the French Ambassador, with the result above mentioned. This affair made Mr. Soulé extremely unpopular in Madrid, and the feeling against him was further increased by the part he took in the famous Ostend Conference, in which it was confidently believed that he was the ruling spirit. It was therefore a relief to all well-disposed persons in Spain and the United States when he was recalled.

When the secession of the Southern States was first talked of Mr. Soul was sagacious enough to see that the movement was a blunder, but his instincts were more powerful than his judgment, and when Louisiana seceded he unhesitatingly proclaimed himself a Rebel and joined his fortunes to those of the Confederacy. During the Rebellion Mr. Soul was principally employed as an agent in Europe to advocate the Southern cause, and since the close of the war he has not figured at all in politics. Mr. Soul is said by those who knew him well to have been an agreeable companion and a fascinating conversationalist. His abilities were more showy and brilliant than profound, and on no occasion did he advance to the front rank as a statesman or even as a politician. So little impression did he make during his public career that he was almost forgotten, and the announcement of his death at this time will probably surprise many who, if they thought of him at all, imagined that he had died long ago.

RAILWAY INFLUENCE.

THE rapid increase in the number and length of the railways of the United States is commonly and justly regarded as one of the most conclusive evidences of national prosperity, and of the speedy development of the boundless resources of the nation. The imagination may well be dazzled by the magnitude and utility of their vast operations. Men can never cease wondering at the ease with which journeys that formerly consumed months are now performed in as many days; at the immense tonnage carried by some of the leading railways; at the celerity with which fast freight is conveyed between distant points; and at the crowning triumph by which a trip across the continent is made in less than a week. The thoughtful observer of the signs of the times, however, may well pause to inquire whether the many benefits conferred by the railways are not accompanied by a serious danger. For weal or for woe power is being concentrated in the hands of a few railway managers with a rapidity that is only paralleled by the rapid extension of the railway lines. They are not only gaining control of the questions which affect the interests of the gigantic corporations they represent, but, in insuring this end, they are acquiring absolute supremacy over every branch of the Government. Politics is becoming the mere plaything of these powerful monarchs, and they hold legislators, Congressmen, Governors, and Senators of both parties in the most abject vassalage. New Jersey has notoriously been enthralled for years by one powerful corporation, and her position is becoming the rule rather than the exception among her sister Commonwealths. One by one they succumb to the iron grip of railway managers, and the people are compelled to contemplate the melancholy spectacle of the last remnants of independence fading away from their State governments. Instead of laws being made in the public interest, the prime duty of the modern legislator is to dance attendance in railway offices, and to obtain in such quarters the directions and rewards which control his action. The National Government was formerly free from these influences, but since the completion of one railway across the continent and the commencement of several others, and the agitation in Congress of multifarious schemes in the old States, the railway kings have acquired a power in Washington scarcely less potential than that which they wield at the State capitals. As matters are now progressing, after a few years more have elapsed, there will be little or nothing for conventions and elections to decide except who shall be the subservient slaves of gigantic railway corporations, and these in turn will be so thoroughly interlocked and consolidated that their entire policy will be prescribed by less than a dozen of the leading railway men of the country. Of all the forms in which the old story of power being transferred from the hands of the many into the hands of the few could be repeated in the United States, the one which is now the most threatening would have seemed to our ancestors the least dangerous. But this danger is at this juncture a thousand-fold more imminent than any other species of assault upon the wonted ascendancy of the people. They have nothing to fear from military chieftains or kings of the European stamp, but when they see judges chosen to expound the laws, legislators who make them, and Governors elected to execute them, converted into lackeys of the lords of the locomotive, they may well pause to inquire how long a faint semblance of *bona-fide* self-government can be maintained. The benefits that railways confer have contributed largely to produce the present and impending position. Whole communities become so eager to obtain a full share of their advantages that they do not stop to count the cost or to scrutinize the terms attached to the proffered boons. It remains to be seen how long this indifference will continue, but we shall not be astonished if the day is near at hand when every direct or indirect encroachment upon popular rights which may be attempted by railway managers will be sternly resisted. The people are slumbering now, but they will not slumber forever; and after they are fully aroused it will become as difficult for railway managers to acquire unchallenged ascendancy here as it is in other countries.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

ON Saturday evening a meeting was held in the Fifteenth ward, at which serious complaints of insufficient water supplies were made by a number of gentlemen present. It appears from their statements that for some time past none of the residents of the district in question who lived north of Spring Garden street have had water above the second story of their dwellings, and that even their kitchens have not been supplied on Saturdays, so that, while all their domestic arrangements depending upon a regular supply of hot and cold water have been seriously deranged, they have been compelled to carry water up from their cellars at the end of every week. At this season of the year, when the springs are high and the rivers full to overflowing, there should be an abundant supply for every one, especially in a region which suffered no special inconvenience during the drouth of last summer. What is the matter? Has the Chief Engineer been tinkering with the Spring Garden Water Works?

THE ABLE SPEECH delivered by Hon. William D. Kelley in the House of Representatives on Friday, in defense of a protective tariff, affords another illustration of his indomitable industry and his rare talent in marshalling figures and facts to sustain the interests of his constituents. Philadelphia, as the greatest manufacturing city on this continent, if not in the world, needs, in Congress, above all other things, a powerful champion of her diversified industries. It would be difficult to find a Representative who would supply this great need so well as Judge Kelley. No new man could render equal service, even if he possessed extraordinary talent and zeal, until he had gained years of experience, and gradually acquired the capacity to command the attention of his colleagues which the member from the Fourth district now possesses in a remarkable degree.

THE DELINQUENT TAX BILL.

A BILL for the appointment of a Collector of Outstanding Taxes in the city of Philadelphia, having been passed by both branches of the Legislature and signed by the Governor, is now a law; and if its provisions are carried out it cannot fail to benefit the finances of the city. Under the present condition of affairs it has been found impossible to follow up delinquent tax-payers with proper diligence, and the consequence is that thousands of dollars have annually been lost to the City Treasury.

The bill provides for the appointment by the Receiver of Taxes of a person to be denominated the Collector of all Outstanding Taxes, who shall hold office for three years, and shall give security, in bonds to be approved by Councils, in the sum of three hundred thousand dollars. It is made the duty of the Receiver to hand to the collector the registry of all delinquent taxes due the city on the first of February, 1871, and in each succeeding year the registry of the previous year.

The collector is authorized to collect the taxes either out of the personal or real estate of the delinquent, and he is invested with full power to levy and sell either the personal or real estate. If a description of taxable real estate is not contained upon the Receiver's books, it is made the duty of the collector to procure a description and charge the cost of the same to the owner, the cost not to exceed in any case the sum of one dollar, and to file liens, take judgment, and sell the real estate upon which such taxes were levied within the succeeding six months; provided, however, in cases where the unpaid taxes shall not exceed in amount ten dollars, he shall not expose the said real estate for sale, but keep the judgment against it revived, and in all cases of sales for taxes the collector is authorized to bid for the property a sum sufficient to pay the city's liens on the same; and in case of purchase to hold the same for the use of the city subject to redemption under existing laws.

Under this bill the penalties and costs now added to delinquents' bills are retained. The collector is required to make his returns under oath to the City Treasurer every two weeks, and monthly returns to Councils, and to the Board of Revision of Taxes a list of such bills as are uncollectable.

Various penalties are provided for the punishment of the collector in case of the non-performance of his duty, and his compensation is fixed at five per cent. on the amount that he shall collect and pay over to the City Treasurer, out of which he is to pay all the expenses of advertising, office rent, clerk hire, and any other costs of collection.

Burdened as the city of Philadelphia is with a load of debt, it is of the highest importance that every dollar of the taxes should be collected, and those who habitually shirk their responsibilities in this respect be brought to terms.

MARYLAND appears inclined at last to "accept the situation." She has hung back as long as the persecution and proscription of "niggers" promised to bring forth good results in the endeavor to keep up on this continent a white man's government. But now that the fifteenth amendment has received the sanction of the requisite number of States, and only awaits the final action of Congress in the case of Texas and Georgia before it is proclaimed as a part of the fundamental law of the land, the nigger-haters of Maryland begin to exhibit signs of weakness about the knee-joints. The committee of the Legislature on the subject of the registration of voters have reported a bill striking out the words "every white male citizen" from the laws affecting the franchise, and providing that every person shall be registered who possesses the qualifications under the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof. If the extremely Democratic Legislature of Maryland should pass affirmatively upon this proposed measure, it will display more wisdom than is usually exhibited by the Democratic Legislatures of the latter half of the nineteenth century. But if the Democratic Legislature of Maryland imagines that by such legislation it can wheedle the large colored vote of the State, or any considerable portion of it, into the Democratic ranks, we fear a bitter disappointment is in store. Maryland Democracy is not of that stripe which is likely to find favor in the eyes of the enfranchised freedman.

THE ACQUITTAL OF PRINCE BONAPARTE by the High Court of Justice at Tours has created an immense sensation and much astonishment in France, but in other parts of the world astonishment would have been the result of the opposite termination of the trial. The High Court of Justice is an institution organized to acquit in such a case as this. The article upon it which we published on Saturday will show how exceedingly difficult it would have been to secure a verdict of guilty, even with the material modification of "extenuating circumstances." It would undoubtedly have been much better for the imperial *regime* to have so manipulated the affair as to secure a slight recompense to the people for the useless killing of one of their number, by the infliction of a nominal punishment, at least, upon the passionate scion of royalty. The Rochefort faction will now be enabled to claim that a Bonaparte may slaughter whom he will without encountering the risk of punishment, and such a claim as this will be productive of not a little mischief.

THE ONEIDA CALAMITY is receiving elaborate discussion in England. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, while condemning the brutal conduct of Captain Eyre, expresses, however, the hope that some palliating circumstances may yet be announced which will tend to relieve the English captain of the odium cast upon him. But, as our readers are already aware, he has condemned himself out of his own mouth in the testimony taken at the official investigation; and, although he has at present escaped with a merely nominal punishment, the United States Government is not done with him. We trust that a determined effort will be made by the President to have full justice meted out to this prince of pirates; but, even if the effort should fail, or not be made, Captain Eyre is henceforth an outcast, and will wander about the world with the brand of Cain upon him.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of a French paper gives the following information as to the returns of the chief of the police of that city, General Trepow, for 1869. It appears from these returns that St. Petersburg is divided into thirteen districts, each of which is presided over by a superintendent of police with the rank of field officer. The fire brigade includes a chief, 18 maitres de pompes, 14 under them, 51 non-commissariat officers, 949 firemen, a farrier with two assistants, an engineer, and 378 horses. In addition to these there is the fire brigade attached to the Imperial Palace, comprising two officers, six non-commissioned officers, and 100 men—total, 1136 men and 378 horses. The Board of Health of the capital includes 1 "town physician," 1 head doctor to the police, 1 head veterinary surgeon, 1 chemist, 3 accoucheurs, 12 district doctors with 9 assistants, 18 surgeons, 14 midwives, in addition to the staff of the Committee of Medicine, and that of the "Medical Direction." The number of sick persons received in the ten large public hospitals was more than 48,000, of whom 6700 died. Besides these, 2780 persons were received in the prison hospitals, of whom 231 died; in private hospitals, 9094, with 382 deaths; in the Ministerial hospitals 15,230, of whom 2157 did not recover; and in the military hospitals 32,302 (deaths 2411). That is, in the five hospitals 108,049 were received (of whom 11,888 died—just ten per cent.)—a proportion rather excessive for a city which has less than 600,000 inhabitants.

—Professor Max Muller's four lectures on the "Science of Religion" will be published in four consecutive numbers of one of the English magazines. The first lecture will appear in the April number.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET,
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE
STILL ON EXHIBITION.
FIFTH WEEK OF THIS GREATEST OF MODERN PAINTINGS,
BY THE POET-ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ,
THE GALLERIES THRONGED WITH BEAUTY, WEALTH, AND CULTURE.
THE INCIDENT.

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'" [37

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Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ SEVENTH WEEK.—PILGRIM BENEFITS.—Monday evening, Asbury M. E. Church; Tuesday evening, Summerfield M. E. Church; Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., and evening at 8, South Street Presbyterian Church; Thursday, South Presbyterian Church; Friday evening, West Federal Street M. E. Church and Church of God. Saturday is Silver Day; fractional change both at 2:30 and 8, evening. 3 28 2t

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.
F. H. JACKSON,
3 16 17t Secretary.

☞ MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held TUESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 909 WALNUT Street, when an election will be held for five directors for the ensuing year.
3 24 12t MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Philadelphia on SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors. 3 24 13t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
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TEN, TEN, TEN, TEN DOLLARS.
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Special Drive in our 37½ and 50 cent numbers.
Case Black and White Skirting, 28 and 31 cents.
Great bargain, selling elsewhere at 37½ cents.
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Striped Nainsooks, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50c.
One lot Brocaded Satin Plaid Muslins, 37½c. Yard wide, worth 56 cents. Extraordinary sacrifice.
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Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.
PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.
The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.
These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.
They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.
Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.
They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
They are harmless to all.
We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.
A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ADVICE FREE.
3 28 1mrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

SCAN. MAG.

Cupid Among the Shakers—An Elopement and a Wedding.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* says:—

Great consternation was created on Thursday in the usually peaceful village of Rose Hill, where our Shaker friends pursue their happy avocations. Among the denizens of this prosperous community were a young man by the name of John Boyd and a maiden called Jarah McCoid, and it seems that under their quiet and apparently cold exterior they cherished an un-Shakerlike attachment for each other, and on Thursday, to the horror of the brotherhood, they eloped. They went to the town of Nicholasville, and, having put up at the Verandah Hotel, called in Rev. Mr. Hunt, and were united in the holy bonds of matrimony before a numerous company, among whom was our informant, Captain William Harlan, of Tennessee. As they stood before the reverend divine, he with broadbrim in hand, and with the long blue home-spun coat peculiar to the brotherhood from which he had fled, and she "in simplest habit clad," they were not an uninteresting couple. Even her horrible costume, as the female spectators regarded it, could not disguise the beauty of the bride, for she was fresh and fair, and the groom was as happy as man could be.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT no performance will be given this evening, in order to arrange for the appearance of the German Bioplastic troupe and the Lauri family of pantomimists, who will commence an engagement to-morrow evening. The performances of these troupes are spoken of as novel, interesting, and beautiful, and we certainly hope that they will be able to produce some sort of an entertainment that will prove attractive enough to fill the benches at the Chesnut.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Chanfrau will appear this evening in a new drama of American life entitled *Kit; or the Arkansas Traveller*, written by T. B. De Walden and Edward Spencer. This piece is said to be full of exciting incidents that are calculated to please the popular fancy.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in the drama of *Heart's Ease*.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the French Comedy Company will appear this evening in the original *Frou-Frou*. There is considerable demand for seats to witness this performance, which will undoubtedly be one of the most interesting given by the troupe, and in order to accommodate those who are unable to attend this evening, an extra performance will be given to-morrow.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI will give two farewell concerts and a matinee at the Academy of Music on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, previous to her departure for California and South America. It will be impossible for this fine singer to appear here for a long time, and it may be that she will never return. The opportunities, therefore, afforded for hearing her will doubtless be made the most of by our music-loving citizens. The sale of seats will commence to-day at the Academy of Music.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesques of *Thomas and Jeremiah*, *The Wig-Maker*, *The Streets of Philadelphia*, and other attractions will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a bill of novelties is offered for this evening which includes the burlesques of the *United States Mail*, *Trials of a Bachelor*, *Fisherman's Luck*, and other amusing features.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will give an exhibition of magic and ventriloquism at the Assembly Building this evening.

DR. J. SOLIS COHEN will deliver a lecture on the subject of "The Physical Beauties of Musical Sound" at the Amateur's Drawing Room on Wednesday evening next. The lecture will be illustrated by a number of new and beautiful experiments.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN FIT,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN MAKE,
than any others Ready-made in the city, at prices from $6 to $20.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 618 MARKET STREET.

THERE IS GOOD AUTHORITY for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet in the formative stages all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the EXPECTORANT of DR. D. JAYNE, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Cold, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung Diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. LEWIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPRING STYLES now open at Charles Stokes' clothing house, No. 824 Chesnut street.
Fine, choice, and low priced.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, MERCHANT CLOTHIERS, OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CLOTHING.
SPRING CLOTHING—Immense stock—Best materials, best styles, best workmanship, and Lowest Prices,
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

CLOTHING.
SPRING OVERCOATS, in Meltons, Tweeds, Silk Mixtures, Tricots, and Water-proofs, all colorings and mixtures, from $6 to $25 the coat,
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

CLOTHING.
SPRING SUITS, both business and dress, for all occasions and occupations, every novelty of style and material, from $10 to $40 the suit,
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

CLOTHING.
BOYS' and YOUTHS' SUITS, for all ages, all the favorite designs and most fashionable Fabrics, from $5 to $15 the suit,
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

CLOTHING.
ORDERS BY MAIL attended to with care and punctuality. The easy and accurate system of SELF-MEASURE, introduced by WANAMAKER & BROWN, enables them to guarantee a perfect fit.

CLOTHING.—Rules for Self-measure, Patterns of Goods, Price List, with directions for ORDERING BY MAIL, sent free, on application.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S—The largest establishment in Philadelphia.
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

CURTAINS, SHADES, AND BEDDING.—Best bargains in the country. Lowest prices asked. All goods warranted. ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

MOORE—DILWORTH.—At the Lutheran Parsonage, March 24, by Rev. H. J. Watkins, Mr. FRANCIS MOORE and Miss MAGGIE DILWORTH, both of Delaware county.

QUINN—SELBY.—On Thursday evening, March 24, at No. 2215 Kemble street, Philadelphia, by James Russell Miller, Pastor Bethany Presbyterian Church, Mr. ROBERT J. QUINN to Miss MARY SELBY, both of this city.

DIED.

BRITTON.—Suddenly, on the 26th instant, Mrs. ANNA ELIZA BRITTON, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, G. W. Britton, Beverly, N. J., on Wednesday, March 30, 1870. To meet at the house at 10 o'clock, and proceed by steamer Edwin Forrest to Bristol, where carriages will be in attendance to convey to place of burial.

CARLIN.—On this (Monday) morning, after a painful illness, WILLIAM J. CARLIN, Secretary and Treasurer of the Delaware Avenue Market Company.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

FRALEY.—On the 26th instant, SEMANTHA V., daughter of Charles W. and Abigail S. Fraley, in her 24th year.

The relatives and friends, also Shackamaxon Tent, No. 4, Order of the Daughters of the Forest, and Mt. Tabor Lodge, No. 12, Masonic Ladies, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1324 Vienna street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HATFIELD.—On the 27th instant, SAMUEL HATFIELD, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 456 N. Sixth street, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Brandywine Manor Church, Chester county, Pa., on Thursday at 11¼ o'clock.

MORRIS.—On the 25th instant, MRS. CATHARINE, wife of Joseph Morris, in the 68th year of her age.

Gone, but not forgotten.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 422 Otis street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PALMER.—On the 27th instant, SAMUEL W., eldest son of George and Ann Palmer, aged 10 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1341 Crease street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

YARD.—On Friday, the 25th instant, JOHN YARD, Jr., in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 807 Race street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK BATISTE, ETC.

BESSON & SON

Mourning Dry Goods House,

No. 918 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE OPENED THEIR

SPRING STOCK OF

BLACK BATISTE,
BLACK MOUSSELINES,
BLACK TAMISES,
BLACK ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
BLACK CRETONNES.
BLACK SILK CHALLIES,
BLACK MOHAIR TAMISES,
BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS,
BLACK BAREGE HERNANIS, ETC.

GOOD BLACK SILKS.

BESSON & SON

Mourning Dry Goods House,

No. 918 CHESNUT Street,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS OF

GOOD SILKS

At Reasonable Prices

TO THEIR NEW STOCK OF

Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks,

OF THE BEST MAKES ONLY, AND OF EVERY QUALITY,

From $1·50 to $5·00 a Yard.

ALSO,

SECOND MOURNING SILKS,

From $1·12½ to $1·75. [3 26 3t5p

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,

Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Upholstery Goods,

Car Trimmings,

Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.

Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,

Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,

ETC. ETC., [3 18 3m5p

Wholesale and Retail.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVERILL BARLOW,

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CABINET FURNITURE,

FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.

Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Amending the Tariff Bill.

Col. Baker Vindicated

The Fight with the Piegans.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

National Safe Deposit Company.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Secretary of the National Safe Deposit Company of this city was summoned on Saturday by a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee, whereof General Butler was chairman. Mr. Ben. P. Snyder, secretary, was before the sub-committee, and gave testimony, the nature of which has not transpired. The statement that the books and papers of the company were submitted to General Butler, chairman of the sub-committee, is untrue. There were no questions asked involving any of the Washington newspaper correspondents.

Amendments to the Tariff Bill.

The Committee of Ways and Means have altered the Tariff bill in the following among other less important particulars, namely:—The act to take effect Oct. 1; in lieu of duties now imposed the Secretary of the Treasury is to prescribe and require that samples of sugar shall be taken by inspections, so as to get true average qualities of each package, and that said samples be severally preserved in glass bottles and marked for future identification and reference. On Brussels and tapestry, Brussels carpets, 28c. per square yard or 35 per cent. ad valorem. On oil cloths for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, 40 per cent. ad valorem. On all manufactures of mixed materials, silk being the component material of chief value, and not otherwise herein provided for, 60 per cent ad valorem. On all manufactures of silk not herein otherwise provided for, 60 per cent. ad valorem. On flax straw, $5 per ton. On manilla and other substitutes for hemp not herein otherwise provided for, $25 per ton. On jute and sisal grass, $15 per ton. Rods, or wire rods, oval, half oval, and half round iron less than five-sixteenths of an inch diameter or square, 1¾ cents per pound; on rods and wire rods, oval, and half oval, and half round, more than five-sixteenths of an inch, 1¼ cent per pound; on sword blades, 25 per cent. ad valorem; on swords, 45 per cent. ad valorem; on raw bouillon and cannetite and metal threads, file or guespinst, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The Monitors.

It appears from an official document in reply to a Senate resolution that the number of sea-going monitors belonging to the navy is 11, costing $14,184,000; harbor and river monitors, 9, costing $8,870,000; harbor and river monitors, Passaic class, 8, and light-draught monitors, 20, costing $11,631,000; river iron-clads, Western, 3, costing $686,000; giving total cost in round numbers of $35,371,000.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Thurman remarked that for one he was in favor of the early restoration of Texas to her rights, but in view of recent events he feared that a report from the Judiciary Committee to that effect would only ensure the hostility of the Senator from Missouri. He thought the better plan would be to send in an adverse report on the subject, then certain Senators would be sure to vote to admit the State.

Mr. Drake rose to reply, but Mr. Sherman called the regular order, which was proceeded with.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.), from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported with an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, the bill for the building of a post office, etc., at Little Rock, Ark. Also favorably, the bill to provide a building for the use of the Custom House, United States Courts, and District Courts in Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Nye introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad in the State of Nevada to Colorado river. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Revels introduced a bill granting lands and right of way to aid in the construction of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Thayer introduced a bill for the relief of preemption settlers on the land district of West Point, State of Nebraska.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution discharging the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the Texas bill. Objected to and laid over.

Mr. Hamlin called up a bill to incorporate the National Union Savings Bank of the District of Columbia.

The morning hour expiring, the Senate at 1 o'clock went into executive session.

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Piegan Fight—Letter from Col. Baker.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The following was received to-day at army headquarters:—

FORT ELLIS, Montana, March 23, 1870.—General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Military Division, Chicago:—In answer to your telegram received on the 22d inst., I report that after having made every effort to get the judgment of the officers of the command, I was satisfied the following number approximates as nearly to the extract truth as possible:—

The number killed at the Piegan village was 173, of whom 120 were able-bodied men, and 53 women and children; 14 women and children were afterwards captured and released. I believe that every effort was made by the officers and men to protect the non-combatants, and such women and children as were killed were accidentally killed.

The report published in the Eastern papers is wholly and maliciously false. It seems incredible that the false assertions of two persons, neither of whom had made any efforts to inform themselves in the matter, should outweigh the reports of those engaged in the fight, and who feel that they have nothing to palliate or conceal in their conduct. All that the officers of the command ask of the authorities is a full and complete investigation of the campaign, and less than this cannot be conceded them.

(Signed) C. L. BAKER,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major 2d Cavalry.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Paper Mill Burned.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 28.—The mills of the Hampden Paper Company at Holyoke were burned last night. Loss, $250,000; insured for $200,000. One hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of work, but the company will rebuild at once.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, March 28.—The buildings numbered 202 and 204 Washington street were badly damaged by fire this morning. They were occupied by William Boyle, dealer in hair work and perfumery, and A. F. Copeland, confectioner. Loss estimated at $12,000, mostly insured.

FROM THE STATE.

A Miners' Strike Inevitable.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 28.—A large meeting of miners was held here on Saturday evening, at which it was voted to adhere to their resolution adopted at a previous meeting, which insists upon the basis of sixty-nine. This places suspension on the 1st of April beyond a doubt. The men are sanguine and determined, and will not submit to any reduction.

FROM THE WEST.

Pacific Railroad Report.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The annual report of the Missouri and Pacific Railroad Company shows the gross earnings for the year ending February 28 to be $3,311,531; increase over last year, $119,939; net earnings, $886,153.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Compositors' Wages.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—The compositors in the newspaper officers in this city have assented to a reduction of 15 cents per 1000 ems on their wages.

FROM DELAWARE.

Schooner Ashore.

LEWES, March 28.—Two schooners are ashore at Indian river inlet, fourteen miles below here, names unknown. One has a West India cargo of cocoanuts, tobacco, etc. Both are breaking up.

—"Ogallalla" is the name suggested for a new hotel in Omaha.

CARPETINGS.

1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS,

Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.

Spring Importations.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.

Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.

Canton Matting,
English Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

3 2 wfm3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

CARPETINGS.

New Styles at the Reduced Rates.

BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS,

At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH STREET,

3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.

Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A.M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.
John O. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER,
2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.

A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. [3 26 1m

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.

For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the residence of the late

COMMODORE ENGLE,

in Burlington, N. J.; being a neat, commodious two-story cottage, with gas and water throughout, situated on Broad street, opposite St. Mary's Church, with four acres of garden and lawn and stable; or, if desired, the buildings with a lot of 60 feet front and 180 feet deep. Will be sold separately. A bargain if applied for early.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
3 25 3t* No. 120 S. FRONT St., Phila.

BROWN STONE DWELLING AND COACH HOUSE,

No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Inquire of DREXEL & CO.,
3 23 wfm No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very desirable Residence, near depot and churches. Parlor, dining-room, library, and two kitchens, nine bed-rooms, bath-room, dressing-rooms, water-closets, and large store-rooms, pantries, etc. Hot and cold water, gas, furnace, etc. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
E. L. BOUDINOT,
3 2 wfm 12t* No. 418 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very complete Stone House, near a station. Contains parlor, dining-room, library, two kitchens, eight bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, and all the modern conveniences. Part city property taken in exchange if desired. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, No. 204 S. FIFTH Street, or to W. C. MACKIE, GRAVER'S Lane. 3 25 6t*

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station. THIRTY MINUTES from FRONT AND MARKET STREETS, Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 1m No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ORPHANS' COURT

Positive Sale by Thomas & Sons,

MARCH 29,

Without Limit or Reserve, to Close an Estate,

HOUSE No. 629 South TENTH Street,

19 by 100 feet.

Particulars and Keys at Auction Store.
3 25 3t*4p Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 723 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street,

3 8 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.

WANTED,

A HANDSOME DWELLING,

ON SPRUCE, WALNUT, OR CHESNUT, WEST OF BROAD. Price not over $30,000.

Direct Box No. , Phila. Post Office. 1t*

OPENING OF MANTILLAS AND SUITS.

J. M. HARLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN

On TUESDAY, March 29,

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES IN

LADIES' SUITS, DRESSES, SACKS, Etc.

ALSO,

GRENADINES, SILKS, AND POPLINS.

JUST OPENED, LAMA LACE SHAWLS.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

$1,000,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin,

Free of U. S. Government Tax.

The road is sixty-two miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West, to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade, from the fact of its being a SHORT CUT TO TIDEWATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road—(the estimated cost of the road to the Company, furnished and equipped, will exceed $30,000 per mile, thus giving the bondholders an unusual margin, the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from $20,000 to $30,000 per mile)—and is issued to
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS,
and the security is first-class in every respect.

A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the bonds.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these bonds to our customers and the public.

DRAKE BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 16 Broad street, New York.

A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of $500 and $1000) are offered at 92½ and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

Maps and Pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.

SAMUEL WORK,

BANKER,

No. 25 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 14mth

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 39 South THIRD Street.

ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.

Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

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The Shrieking Sisterhood.

From the London Saturday Review.

We by no means put it forward as an original remark when we say that Nature does her grandest works of construction in silence, and that all great historical reforms have been brought about either by long and quiet preparation, or by sudden and authoritative action. The inference from which is that no great good has ever been done by shrieking, that much talking necessarily induces a good deal of dilution, and that fuss is never an attribute of strength nor coincident with concentration. Whenever there has been a very deep and sincere desire on the part of a class or an individual to do a thing, it has been done, not talked about; where the desire is only half-hearted, where the judgment or the conscience is not quite clear as to the desirableness of the course proposed, where the chief incentive is love of notoriety and not the intrinsic worth of the action itself—personal *kudos*, and not the good of a cause or the advancement of humanity—then there has been talk, much talk, hysterical excitement, a long and prolonged cackle, and heaven and earth called to witness that an egg has been laid wherein lies the germ of a future chick—with proper incubation. Necessarily there must be much verbal agitation if any measure is to be carried the fulcrum of which is public opinion. If you have to stir the dry bones you must prophesy to them in a loud voice, and not leave off till they have begun to shake. Things which can only be known by teaching must be spoken of, but things which have to be done are always better done the less the fuss made about them; and the more steadfast the action, the less noisy the agent. Purpose is apt to exhale itself in protestations, and strength is sure to exhaust itself by a flux of words. But at the present day what Mr. Carlyle calls the Silences are the least honored of all the minor gods, and the babble of small beginnings threatens to become intolerable. We all "think outside our brains," and the result is not conducive to mental vigor. It is as if we were to set a plant to grow with its heels in the air, and then look for roots, flowers, and fruit, all by the same process of excitation and disclosure.

One of our quarrels with the advanced women of our generation is the hysterical parade they make about their wants and their intentions. It never seems to occur to them that the best means of getting what they want is to take it, when not forbidden by the law—to act, not to talk; that all this running hither and thither over the face of the earth, and feverish unrest, and loud acclaim is but the dilution of purpose through much speaking, and not the right way at all; and that to hold their tongues and do would advance them by as many leagues as babble puts them back. A small knot of women, "terribly in earnest," could move multitudes by the silent force of example. One woman alone, quietly taking her life in her own hands, and working out the great problem of self-help and independence practically, not merely stating it theoretically, is worth a score of shrieking sisters frantically calling on men and gods to see them make an effort to stand upright without support, with interludes of reproach to men for the want of help in their attempt. The silent woman who quietly calculates her chances and measures her powers with her difficulties so as to avoid the probability of a *fiasco*, and who therefore achieves a success according to her endeavor, does more for the real emancipation of her sex than any amount of pamphleteering, lecturing, or petitioning by the shrieking sisterhood can do. Hers is deed not declamation, proof not theory, and it carries with it the respect always accorded to success.

And really if we think of it dispassionately, and carefully dissect the great mosaic of hindrances which women say makes up the pavement of their lives, there is very little which they may not do if they like—and can. They have already succeeded to a great extent in opening to themselves the practice of medicine, for one thing, and this is an immense opening if they know how to use it. A few pioneers, unhelped for the most part, steadily, and without shrieking, stormed the barricades of the hospitals and dissecting-rooms, heroically bearing the shower of hard-mouthed missiles with which they were pelted, and successfully forcing their way notwithstanding. But the most successful of them are those who held on with least excitement, and who strove more than they declaimed; while others, by constitution belonging to the shrieking sisterhood, have comparatively failed, and have mainly succeeded in making themselves ridiculous. After some pressure, but very little cackle—for here, too, the work was wanted, the desire real, and the workers in earnest—female colleges on a liberal and extended system of education have been established, and young women have now an opportunity of showing what they can do in brain work. It is no longer by the niggardliness of men and the fault of an imperfect system if they prove intellectually inferior to the stronger sex; they have their dynamometer set up for them, and all they have to do is to register their relative strength, and abide the issue. All commerce, outside the Stock Exchange, is open to them equally with men; and there is nothing to prevent their becoming merchants, as they are now petty traders, or setting up as bill brokers, commission agents, or even bankers; which last profession, according to a contemporary, they have actually adopted in New York, some ladies there having established a bank, which, so far as they have yet gone, they are said to conduct with dettness and ready arithmetic. In literature they have competitors in men, but no monopolists. Indeed, they themselves have become almost the monopolists of the whole section of "light literature" and fiction; while nothing but absolute physical and mental incapacity prevents their taking the charge of a journal, and working it with female editor, sub-editor, manager, reporters, compositors, and even news-girls to sell the second edition at omnibus doors and railway stations. If a set of women chose to establish a newspaper, and work it amongst themselves, not a single law could be brought to bear against them; and if they made it as philosophical as some, or as gushing as others, they might enter into a formidable rivalry with the old-established; they would have a fair hearing, or rather reading, they would not be "nursed" or hustled, and they would get just as much success as they deserved. To be sure, they do not yet sit on the bench nor plead at the bar; they are not in Parliament, and they are not even voters; while, as married women with unfriendly husbands and no protection order, they have something to complain of, and wrongs that are in a fair way of being righted if the shrieking sisterhood does not frighten the world prematurely. But despite these restrictions, they have a very wide circle wherein they can display their power, and witch the world with noble deeds, if they choose—and as some have chosen. Of the representative "working-women" in England, we find none who have shrieked on platforms or made an hysterical parade of their work. Quietly, and with the dignity which comes by self-respect, and the consciousness of strength, they have done what it was in their hearts to do, leaving the world to find out the value of their labors, and to applaud or deride their independence. Mrs. Somerville asked no man's leave to study science and make herself a distinguished name as the result, nor did she find the need of any more special organization than what the best books, a free press, and first-rate available teaching offered. Miss Martineau dived with more or less success into the forbidding depths of the "dismal science," at a time when political economy was shirked by men, and considered as essentially unfeminine as top-boots and tobacco; and she was confessedly an advanced Liberal when to be a high Tory was part of the whole duty of woman. Miss Nightingale undertook the care of wounded soldiers without any more publicity than was absolutely necessary for the organization of her staff, and with not so much as one shriek. Rosa Bonheur laughed at those who told her that animal painting was unwomanly, and that she had better restrict herself to flowers and heads, as became the *jeune demoiselle* of conventional life; but she did not publish her programme of independence, nor take the world into her confidence, and tell them of her difficulties and defiance. The lady superintendents of our own various sisterhoods have organized their communities and performed their works of charity with very faint blare of trumpets indeed; and we might enumerate many more who have quietly lived the life of action and independence of which others have only raved, and who have done while their sisters shrieked. These are the women to be respected, whether we sympathize with their line of action or not, having shown themselves to be true workers, capable of sustained effort, and, therefore, worthy of the honor which belongs to strength and endurance.

Of one thing women may be very sure, though they invariably deny it; the world is glad to take good work from whomsoever will supply it. The most certain patent of success is to deserve it; and if women will prove that they can do the world's work as well as men, they will share with them in the labor and the reward, and if they do it better they will distance them. The appropriation of fields of labor is not so much a question of selfishness as of (hitherto) proved fitness; but if in times to come women can show better harvesting than men, can turn out more finished, more perfected results of any kind, the world's custom will flow to them by the very force of natural law, and they will have the most to do of that which they can do the best. If they wish to educate public opinion to accept them as equals with men, they can only do so by demonstration, not by shrieks. Even men, who are supposed to inherit the earth and to possess all the good things of life, have to do the same thing. Every young man yet untried is only in the position of every woman; and, granting that he has not the deadweight of precedent and prejudice against him, he yet has to win his spurs before he can wear them. But women want theirs given to them without winning, and, moreover, ask to be taught how to wear them when they have got them. They want to be received as masters before they have served their apprenticeship, and to be put into office without passing an examination or submitting to competition. They scream out for a clear stage and favor superadded; and they ask men to shackle their own feet, like Lightfoot in the fairy tale, that they may then be handicapped to a more equal running. They do not remember that their very demand for help vitiates their claim to equality; and that if they were what they assume to be, they would simply take without leave asked or given, and work out their own social salvation by the irrepressible force of a concentrated will and in the silence of conscious strength. While the shrieking sisterhood remain to the front, the world will stop its ears, and for every hysterical advocate "the cause" loses a rational adherent and gains a disgusted opponent. It is our very desire to see women happy, noble, fitly employed, and well remunerated for such work as they can do, which makes us so indignant with the foolish among them who obscure the question they pretend to elucidate, and put back the cause which they say they advance. The earnest and practical workers among women are a very different class from the shriekers; but we wish the world could dissociate them more clearly than it does at present, and discriminate between them, both in its censure and its praise.

Friday in Russia.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* writes as follows from St. Petersburg with regard to the observance of Friday in Russia:—

Was it by mere accident that Defoe selected the name of "Friday" for Crusoe's savage? or was there still in England some remnant of the mythical reverence for Friday, other than the fancy that it is an unlucky day? At all events, in some other countries, where Friday is even more holy than in England or Germany, it has been personified and even canonized by the Church. Prascovia is well known to all as a sort of typical Russian name, but it is less known that the proper Slavonic spelling is Paraskeva, day of preparation, or Friday. At what time St. Paraskeva was canonized would be difficult to tell, but probably at the same time with St. Anastasia (the Greek Sunday), for in the religious pictures they appear together. The common appellation of St. Paraskeva among the Russian people is *Pyatnitza*, Friday—from *pyat*, five—*lit.* the fifth day of the week, and the churches dedicated to her are called *Pyatniki*. St. Pyatnitza, or Petka, is also very familiar to the Serbians, Bulgarians, and all the South Slavonians. With Pyatnitza there often appears also St. Anastasia in another form, as St. *Nedyela* (the old name of Sunday—*lit.* not working); and once or twice in the popular tales we meet with a Mother *Sereda*, or Wednesday. In many of the rural districts of Russia, and especially in the Ukraine, extreme reverence is paid to Friday, and no work at all is done on that day; carding, spinning, and ploughing being especially forbidden. In A. D. 1589 the Patriarch of Constantinople, by a circular letter to the Russ-Lithuanian bishops, forbade the practice of making Friday a festival equal to Sunday; and in spite of this we find that the peasants of the volozt of Tavrensky, from 1590–1598, made an agreement not to thresh, or grind, or heat the ovens on Fridays. There are legends that Mother Friday goes about in white clothes punishing those women who spin on her day with blindness, which can be relieved only by prayers and penance. Blindness is the penalty, because the dust and lint arising from the spinning are supposed to get into the eyes of the saint. She is very apt too to throw into the room an immense hank, which must be all spun up in a single night. The old proverbs say, "Begin work on a Friday, and it will come to nought"—"She who spins on Friday covers her parent's eyes with the lint"—"An old woman has seven Fridays in a week." On the 28th of October, the Feast of St. Paraskeva, flax is washed, and the first portions are consecrated in the church. She is the patron of husbandry, and fruits are offered up to her image, prayers are addressed to her for a good harvest, and her pictures decorated with flowers and ribbons are carried into the fields in procession. Paraskeva-Pyatnitza is likewise considered the protector of marriage, and many attributes are ascribed to her which usually belong to the Virgin. On the Feast of the Intercession of the Virgin, which the Russians call *Sokrof*, the veil—from the veil of the Virgin spread over Constantinople in the reign of the Emperor Leo to protect it from the Saracens—the girls who wish to get married sing "Mother Pyatnitza-Paraskeva, cover me quietly!" The married women have their hair always covered with a kerchief, whence the song means "Find me a husband." The same prayer is often addressed to the Virgin.

These and many other points in the cult of Pyatnitza identify her with the Slavonic goddess Pria, known as Lada and Siva—Lith. *sweca*, (in Carniola, Friday is called Sibne dan)—who presided over love, marriage, and spring. Pria is the same as the German and Scandinavian Freya or Frigga, from whom Friday is named; and we find many of the same superstitions and legends connected with Friday in the German as in the Slavonic countries. This is the case about spinning and weaving, which in Germany is also forbidden on Thursday evenings, not so much because Thursday was the great holy day, as because it was the eve of the day consecrated to Freya.

We know that the week was introduced into Rome from Egypt in the fourth century, and that the days were named after the planets according to a peculiar system of intervals. It has been supposed, by Mannhardt, among others, that the German and English names of the days were translations of the Latin names; in the case of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the gods Tiu, Wodan, Thor, and Freya being thought to correspond to Mars, Mercury, Jove, and Venus. These names of heathen gods recurring weekly, induced the Germans, who had by no means got over their Paganism, to observe in particular ways the days consecrated to their old gods, and hence the veneration for Thursday and Friday. Now what is strange is that we see the same observances on Friday, and to some extent on Thursday, in Slavonic countries, where the names of the days have no reference to old gods, but are chiefly numerical designations. These observances are all evidently Pagan, and can in no way be traced to any Christian belief or tradition. Neither can we suppose that these observances were derived from the German ones, for they differ in some respects, and exist where no Western influence has ever penetrated. It is curious that besides the actual connection of the divinities who preside over Friday, those to whom Sunday is dedicated are feminize among both the Sclavonic and German peoples. Wednesday's god, however, which is male in German, is feminine in the few Sclavonic legends which speak of her.

We seem therefore led to the conclusion that the reverence paid to Friday in Russia is owing to the fact that the days of the week were known before the introduction of Christianity. It is possible indeed that during the century between the coming of Rurik and the conversion of St. Vladimir, the Germans, who even then had certain commercial relations with Novgorod, may have introduced the notation by weeks, and even the names of the days. But it is conceivable that the week may have been in use in both Russia and Germany long prior to the introduction of Christianity. Is there any proof that it was not brought to the northern nations direct from the East, without passing through Greece and Rome? It would be interesting to know if there exist in England among the lower classes any legends as to the origin of the connexion between Friday and ill luck.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY, SAN FRANCISCO, March 5, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer, San Francisco, until WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of FIFTY (50) BONDS of the City and County of San Francisco, the same being a portion of Three Hundred (300) Bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to provide Funds for the School Department of San Francisco," approved February 19, 1870.

Said Bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in twenty years from the 1st day of June, 1870, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually from the 1st day of June, 1870, both principal and interest payable in United States gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said Bonds, payable in United States gold coin.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids as the public good may require.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for School Bonds."

By order of the Commissioners.

3 19 17t OTTO KLOPPENBURG, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG, March 15, 1870.

DIVIDEND No. 3, GUARANTEED STOCK.—The third regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 27 PINE Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870.

The Transfer Books of this stock will be closed on the 23d inst. at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6, 1870.

3 19 15t F. M. HUTCHINSON Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, SOUTHERN BRANCH, NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.

Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of November 1, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,500,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 25 William street, room No. 8, city of New York.

February 12, 1870. RUSSELL SAGE,
N. A. COWDREY,
3 19 15t Trustees.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1870.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the Fifteenth (15th) day of April next, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New York.

They have also declared a like Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Consolidation Certificates of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on the same day, at the UNION TRUST COMPANY, New York.

The Transfer Book will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the Nineteenth (19th) day of March instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the Nineteenth (19th) day of April next.

3 19 6t E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW YORK, March 16, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 12 PINE Street, Room No. 3. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

3 19 9t HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG, March 16, 1870.

The Semi-Annual Interest on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co. Third Mortgage Income Bonds will be paid on the 25th of April, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 PINE Street, New York City. The Transfer Books of these Bonds will be closed on the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6.

3 19 20t F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., March 3, 1870.

The Interest maturing April 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 NASSAU Street, New York.

NILES G. PARKER,
3 19 20t Treasurer State of South Carolina.

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4 2tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

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Parisian Fencing.

A distinguished member of the French Academy asserts that fencing, like conversation, is a national art with his countrymen. To cross swords, he says, is to converse; is it not parrying and thrusting, attacking, above all, hitting, if one can? And in this game the tongue is the hard-pushing rival of the foil. In these days duelling seems to be once more rising into a fashion across the Channel; only the fashion has been transferred to a class very different from that of which those gallants were members who were wont to cross rapiers in the Bois de Vincennes and the Luxembourg gardens several centuries ago. Lord Lytton tells us that "the pen is mightier than the sword;" and it is certain that in the days of Richelieu duelling was for cavaliers, and not for journalists. Now, we observe that it is the knights of the pen who are most prone to throw it up for the sword. The French editor is skeptical of the superiority of pen over sword, and it is, in these days, quite as necessary that he should be proficient in "the noble art of self-defense," as in the proper use of verbs and nouns, and in the science of hitting hard on paper. Possibly the necessity of sword-learning is the more pressing of the two, for while a slip of the pen may be remedied, a slip of the sword may not unlikely be irremediable. It is certain that the sword is, and always has been, the favorite weapon of the French gentleman; there was an evident vanity in the wearing of it in the old days, and the giving it up as a personal ornament must be one of the gravest indictments of the *ancienne noblesse* against the revolution. So it is that fencing-masters flourish, and become artists, and are the companions of aristocrats, and that fencing-schools are institutions as inseparable from Paris as incendiary editorials and reveageful journalists. The French are less bloodthirsty than their trans-Pyrenean neighbors; it is not a *sine qua non* to kill their adversary; honor is satisfied with somewhat less. So the sword, which often avenges without bloodshed, which punishes, preserving life, by disarming, is a safe and proper weapon. You have only to wander into any French theatre to see how high is the estimation in which the sword, as a weapon, and fencing, as an art, are regarded. A French dramatist asks what would become of his profession without the sword-duel? The pistol is only proper to the darkest and blackest tragedies, but the sword is in place everywhere. "A man wounded with a pistol," he argues, "is no longer good for anything. Wounded with a sword, he reappears in a few minutes, hand in waistcoat, trying to smile." And he concludes that the theatre would be nothing without these two indispensable auxiliaries—the sword and love!

There are few schools which would afford more amusement to the thinking foreigner, who prefers to study men rather than stone, and qualities rather than peristyles, than the Paris fencing-schools. Here you meet the men of fashion, the men of the boulevards, downy-lipped aspirants for army commissions, students from the Latin quarter, but, above all, ambitious journalists. Access as a spectator is easily obtained, and you may go far and hunt a great deal before finding an exhibition which lets you so far into French characteristics. There are many fencing-schools of all grades of fame, price, and accommodation. There are little rooms in darksome quarters where you may learn, after a fashion, for a trifling fee; and there are spacious, elegant saloons, kept by celebrated masters of the art, where the prices are relatively as high as are those of Victor Hugo for his novels, or of Gustave Dore for his illustrations. These saloons are decorated in a fashion appropriate to their use. They have suits of armor along the walls, elaborate collections of rapiers, swords, and sabres crossed athwart each other, pictures of tournaments, duels, and battles. But curious above all are the specimens of human nature which you see there. A fencing saloon is a little theatre, where there are quite as many originals as in the best of Sardou's comedies. The *maitres d'armes*, the awe of youthful beginners, and the admiration of the aptest of their scholars, betray in every look and motion their pride and conceit in their art, and seem to exhibit a sort of independence and bluffness arising from a consciousness that they can maintain their ground against all comers. They are the champion knights of the modern chivalry, and stride about their domain with much the same hauteur of physical prowess which the knights of old used to show. Still, their *amour-propre* is not unamiable; they are burly, gay, "good fellows and brave fellows," devoted heart and soul to their pupils, and especially proud of those who have pinked their man in the wood of Vincennes. They are loquacious, and if you happen to go in when half a dozen of the scholars are preparing for their lesson, you will hear the *maitre* regaling them with wonderful stories, in which he is always the hero; never having, if you will believe him, been hit with rapier or foil. It is odd to watch the countenances of the pupils as they parry and thrust with Monsieur the *maitre*.

The best masters use the foils without buttons after the pupil has reached a certain stage of proficiency. Then it is that you may judge of the real quality and "grit" of the man. Pretending is out of the question when one has the naked foil in his hand. Hypocrisy abandons the coolest. The polite and polished man of the world dissolves before your eyes into the true man of nature, cool or rash, timid or bold, cunning or frank, sincere or subtle.

The academician to whom I have referred, relates that one day he fenced with what he regarded as good results to himself. He tells us that he had a bout with a very extensive agent of wines and liqueurs, who, previous to the sport, had offered to furnish him with some excellent wine, which our academician had nearly accepted. The fencing over, the narrator went to the *maitre*, and said to him, "I will buy no champagne of this gentleman." "Why?" "His wine must be adulterated; he denies that he was struck!" He applies the principle to the prospective sons-in-law. "When a pretender to your daughter's hand presents himself, don't waste your time informing yourself of him, information of this sort being often unreliable; say simply to your future son-in-law, 'Will you have a bout?' At the end of a quarter of an hour you will know more of his character than after six weeks of investigation." The art of fencing, as it is in France, has its antagonistic schools, as well as the arts of painting and letters. Those who practise the art as it was practised half a century ago are called the "old school;" those who follow the system of the "reformers" of fencing, Roussel and Lozes, pride themselves on being the "new school." The admirers of the art imagine they see in it a revival or reform analogous to that which took place at about the same period in music, painting, and literature. What Rossini and Meyerbeer were in opera, Hugo and St. Beuve in letters, and De la Roche and his contemporaries in painting, Roussel and Lozes were in fencing—founders of a new era. Fencing has had, says a French writer, "its romanticism and its contests of schools." The "old school" of fencing was in harmony with the old manners, the old order of society and *regime*. Elegance and grace were its requirements and characteristics. It was an ornamental and polite art. Did your life hang in the balance, you must not be awkward.

To be "pinked" was a slight offense compared to falling out of the line of harmony. A blunder was literally worse than death. The very language of the old fencing-schools hinted their ideal to be classical and "academic." When one went to take lessons, he went to the "academy." A fencer could not formerly run in attacking, nor draw back the hand in thrusting, nor stoop, nor bend over, nor engage body with body, nor "take a stroke in rest." That is, in the time of the "old school," it was in verity an art, having as its object the harmonious and elegant. The "new school" is a science, aiming rather to produce a practical effect than an artistic one. To hit is its great purpose. The means were all in all in the old; they are insignificant in the new. The new proposes a real combat rather than a gentlemanly exhibition, and even uncouthness is not tabooed. It permits lying down, putting the head behind the knee, thumping or pounding with the sword, taking aim at the belly, giving strokes beneath it; it reduces the whole art to one sole quality—quickness. The "old school" is still professed by many distinguished amateurs of fencing, and still holds its own as the most aristocratic and "gentlemanly" method. The "new school" is resorted to by "young France," and by the journalistic duellist, who usually either means, or would have it appear that he means, serious business. Between the two schools is a third, which aims at a compromise, and at uniting the excellences of both. Of this school the most renowned of living French fencing-masters, Bertrand, was the inventor. He introduced a system of fencing at once regular and rapid, elegant and effective.

All the Paris fencing-schools are divided between these three systems. Bertrand, twenty years ago, was *facile princeps* as *maitre d'armes*, and was perhaps the best fencer whom France has produced within the century. Having now grown too old to conduct a public school, and having long since acquired a substantial income, he has retired from the more active business of his art; but he still retains all his old enthusiasm for it, is professor of arms at the Ecole Polytechnique and at the College Rollin, and still has a few pupils in town, among his older friends. He is the Nestor of fencing-masters, and at his house in the Route d'Orleans take place choice reunions of amateurs, in which the *maitre* himself does not disdain to have a bout with the more skilful of his guests. The most noted of the present generation of *maitre d'armes* are Robert, Pons, Mimiague, and Gatechair. Of these, Robert is the successor of Bertrand as the illustrator of the method of elegance and rapidity; Gatechair represents the old school, being showily punctilious, and rigid in rule; Mimiague and Pons represent the new school, being perhaps more rapid and dexterous than their rivals, and having little regard for the graces; Robert, however, probably holds the highest place.

Some of the fencing-halls are very select; that of Pons is a sort of club, to which no man can belong without the assent of the committee. There is another club in the Rue de Choiseul, presided over by Robert, who has more than a hundred scholars. This club is supplied with every luxury and comfort, and its reunions are famous.—*All the Year Round.*

—Whittier says that he believes the world needs the Society of Friends as a testimony and a standard.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

BATON ROUGE ARSENAL, LOUISIANA.
BATON ROUGE, La.

In compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War there will be a Public Auction held at this Arsenal, commencing on the 25th of April, 1870, and continuing until the following described Ordnance and Ordnance stores will be sold.

To be delivered at BATON ROUGE ARSENAL, La.

42 Bronze Cannon, weighing about 18 tons.
297 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 600 tons.
29 Steel Cannon, weighing about 4 tons.
860 Tons of Shot and Shell.
250 Tons of Lead.
100 Tons of Scrap Iron (wrought and cast).
18 Artillery Carriages and their Limbers.
5 Travelling Forges and their Limbers.
5 Battery Wagons and their Limbers.
60 Sets Double Harness (artillery).
263 Paulins and Tarpaulins.
150,000 Pounds Powder, of various kinds.
350 Cavalry Saddles.
5,000 Saddle Blankets (red and gray).
300 Watering Bridles.
250 Curb Bridles.
400 Nose Bags.
18 Iron Blocks (quadruple, treble, and double).
13 Lifting Jacks.
2,000 Traces (for wheel and lead horses).
10,000 Pounds Horse Shoes.
18,000 " Rar Iron.
2,000 " Mule Shoes.
1,500 " Horse Shoe Nails.
5,000 " Harness Leather.
48 Sides Bridle Leather.
9,000 Pounds Wrapping Paper.
30 Portable Forges.
125 Feet Leather Belting.
252 Feet Rubber Belting.
10,000 Packing Boxes.

Also, a large assortment of articles for Horse Equipment, as well as Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Saddlers, Tinners, and Armorers' Tools of the most approved patterns.

To be delivered at FORT JACKSON, La.
65 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 250 tons.
20 tons of Shot and Shell.
20 tons of Wrought Iron (scrap).
25 tons of Cast Iron (scrap).

To be delivered at FORT ST. PHILIP, La.
34 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 100 tons.
8 tons of Shot and Shell.
5 tons of Wrought Scrap Iron.
5 tons of Cast Scrap Iron.

To be delivered at FORT PIKE, La.
1 Bronze Cannon, weighing about 900 pounds.
37 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 111 tons.
65 Tons of Shot and Shell.

To be delivered at SHIP ISLAND, Miss.
444 Pounds of Shot and Shell, weighing about 16,000 pounds.

TERMS CASH—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from the close of sale.

Persons desiring catalouges of the articles to be sold can obtain them by application either in person or by letter to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or at this Arsenal.

J. W. TODD,
Major Ord. Dep't, U. S. A.,
Chief of Ord. Dep't of La.,
3 22 6t Comdg. Baton Rouge Arsenal, La.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to

W. BOLLMAN, President,
3 26 6w No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:20 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 5:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $2·25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 2 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7½, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1:55, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.
At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.
For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:25, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
11 1

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
111 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
March 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 23 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday morning,
March 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 25 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
April 1, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 3 26 5t

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:20 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE END OF THE TALE.

The Democracy Sold at Auction—Heart-rending Scenes at the Late Headquarters—Fearful Sacrifices—The Victims, Etc.

This morning the residence of the late Democratic Association of Pennsylvania, at Ninth and Arch streets, was the scene of most heart-rending proceedings, the occasion being nothing less than a public sale of all its effects and personal property consequent upon the obsequies of that organization.

For some time past the individual above-named has been in delicate health, being overcome by superhuman exertions in the last political campaign. During the past week he somewhat unexpectedly gave up the ghost and was unceremoniously buried.

At an early hour this morning his former harpy friends and others gathered in the residence to see what could be made out of the sale of his property. At 10 o'clock the last funeral knell of the whole concern was rung by a curly-haired darkey on the front pavement, after which the sale began. A large force of Fox's uniformed police were in attendance to preserve order—so many, in fact, that the greatest care had to be observed for the preservation of one's pocket-book.

Lying around the reading-room we noticed the choice, mental food of the members of the association. Brick Pomeroy's red-hot *Democrat* was there, of course, its well-worn pages being the best evidence of its appreciation. The *World*, Charleston *Courier*, Richmond *Enquirer*, and other loyal papers were to be found. The pictures of Lee whipping Grant, Stonewall Jackson driving Hooker across the Rappahannock, and other choice historical engravings were not to be found upon the walls. Colonel Randall, it is said, ordered them to be removed when he was appointed secretary of the club.

On the left of the hall were the apartments reserved exclusively for the sweet-scented and kid-gloved exponents of Democracy, the men who held the money-bags. No unterrified denizen of the Fourth ward ever put his shoeless feet on these Brussels carpets. It was amusing to see the crowd of the unwashed as they gazed upon the furniture of these apartments, to them so grand and magnificent.

The third story of the building was appropriated to the use of the Democratic City Executive Committee. Here were the seats once occupied by Sam Randall, Leech, Ward, Sullivan, Fox, Hemphill, Fry, McDevitt, and McMullin. How many divisions were fixed up and election officers brought with Asa's money by these gentlemen no one will ever know, but we do know that they will never again occupy these chairs.

Strolling down stairs and into the yard, the ashes of a recent fire could be plainly seen, no doubt whole piles of double-bottomed ballot boxes and blank naturalization papers were destroyed.

As the hour of ten grew near the crowd commenced to collect. But few members of the association could be seen.

Mr. Davis, the auctioneer, after announcing the terms of the sale to be "cash," commenced with the catalogue. A tete-a-tete in the front parlor was first put up. Five dollars was the highest bid offered, when a member standing by remarked that Asa Packer sat on that sofa last September when he counted out his seventy-one thousand dollars to Charley Carrigan and Muchler. Ten, fifteen, twenty-five, and forty dollars were then bid in rapid succession. The last sum bought it. The happy purchaser no doubt expects to find some of Asa's lost notes behind the seat. No such libel will obtain our credence. If any money slipped through Charley Carrigan's fingers, then he wasn't there.

Among the articles sold was an old coffee-pot, the veritable pot that sent Woodward to Congress from the Luzerne county district. A few old grounds were still sticking to its musty bottom, useless now, bleached almost white, used up completely. How many bogus papers this pot had given a look of antiquity to will never be known.

The articles sold for most ridiculously low prices, considering their value. A photograph of Governor Hoffman was sold for five cents. This is said to have been bought by an agent of the Academy of Fine Arts to fill up their walls in case they decide upon a spring exhibition. Two photographs of Seymour and Blair in elegant walnut frames brought ten cents each. Two of Washington and Jackson, unframed, were held somewhat higher. A lithograph of James Buchanan was offered at one cent, but found no bidder. Chairs and tables brought the highest prices, but there were but few of the former in good condition, they having been much used in various free fights. The coat-of-arms of Pennsylvania which surmounted the front door went for a song, the buyer stating that he intended to use the two horses thereof for hobbies for his children. The golden spread eagle in the centre of the roof goes to a newspaper office in this city. The flag-pole and liberty cap will henceforth grace a drinking saloon in the neighborhood of the County Prison.

The sale was most interesting in the large meeting-room in the second story. This room was handsomely decorated with flags in honor of the occasion. A large sign over one end announced that "This room is open to the public," which fact, however, appeared to be taken for granted by those present. But no attention was paid to the statement following it, namely, that "Smoking and loud talking is positively prohibited."

In this room the elegant velvet president's chair, on which never yet common man sat, was purchased by the proprietor of a free-and-easy for his chairman. He said, on taking possession of it, that he would let it down easy from its high estate—he will get Mayor Fox to occupy it at the next free-and-easy. The *fasces* or bound bundles of rods with an axe in the centre, which stood on either side of the desk, were sold to a new Odd-Fellows' Lodge now forming. A lot of spittoons, some three hundred in all, go to the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home. The window shades, on which the full name of the association is painted in large letters, were bought by a man who intends to start another organization of the same sort and name as a money-making operation.

As this is the first occasion on which an outsider could obtain admittance to the innermost recesses of the building, it was taken advantage of by several who were interested. The private rooms in the vicinity of the garret and loft were the most sought after by such. In the closet of one of these, marked "private," was found an immense stock of bottles, marked "Old Rye." The windows of this room face the street, and these bottles were probably kept, after being emptied, to throw at Republican processions.

In the loft itself, which was approached by a dark private entrance, was a small room on the door of which a written sign was pasted. It was much obliterated, but after careful study the following was made out, which was probably the full original sign:—

"T—k and B—t B—x Room."

What this may stand for no one can tell with certainty, but the room was minutely examined by our reporter by the aid of light from a series of matches. The examination showed the room to be much stained with printer's ink, and a hatchet, screw-driver, and other carpenter's tools, together with several pieces of thin walnut wood, were lying around. Though we would not like to hazard a suggestion, we will say that those who are familiar with the workings of Democratic clubs in relation to altered tickets and ballot-boxes which have been tampered with, can make a safe guess as to the usefulness of this room.

A lot of waste paper in the secretary's room was also examined by our reporter. On the strength of this examination, the lot, in which was richness indeed, was bought by him for the sum of seven cents. In the batch were several letters which throw considerable light upon the secret workings of the association. We print two of them entire. The first, which shows how spies have been in the land in days past, is as follows:—

MILROY, October 2, 1868.
8·50 A. M.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Wm. A. Wallace—Chairman Democratic State Central Committee, No. 901 Arch Street, Philadelphia—Hon. Sir:—In relation to your request, Philadelphia matter of the Soldiers Conventions now in session in the city of Philadelphia the following is a list of those who left this place. Should some of these Radicals be a little dilatory in coming back I will hereafter give a more closer descriptive list of them:—

1. Captain R. Barger, a short man, about 25 years, light complexion, grey eyes.
2. Frank B. Miller, tall, sandy hair.
11 inches, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, young man, about 5 feet,
3. Captain J. Cox, fair complexion, dark hair, age, sandy whiskers. Middle height man, of middle
4. A. Helland, m quick in motion. Middle height man, 5 feet 4 inches,
5. —— Graham, a stout young man, about 5 feet 1 inch, rather good looking, light complexion.
6. John C vest, dar counter, slim young man, light pants and These are the most dangerous—but if any of the rest coat, light complexion.
na don't come back—I will remit at once—their places and place where I no doubt think they can be found, these men are from Milroy, Mifflin county.

We are getting along finely—are confident of success—and fear not our enemies, they are adopting all plans and shemes, but I have my broadsides ready for them, at the coming contest. I am near confident of seventy new converts in my township—and with that I can openly say—We may gain the county. Col. J. P. Linton speaks to-night at this place—on Tuesday last, he spoke at Lewistown the crowd was great, and enthusiastic, and we will try, the same for him, to-night. We, or at least the people in majority wishes him success over Dan. J. Morrell. As to myself, I have now for this campaign—spended—about Ten quires of paper (foolscap) in Just writing political items—in both language for the different Journals (Democratic) in this state, besides the amount of papers—I send away—but it is a small item, if we may only with the help of the kind providence have the pleasure, to be crowned with success—may it be so, is the wish

of your humble servant
and friend in cause
JOHN RARSTON,
Box 17 Milroy P. O.,
Mifflin County, Penn.

Hon. Wm. Wallace, Philadelphia, Penn.

The second, showing the changeableness of human affairs and individuals, is the following:—

To the Democratic Nominees.
Gentlemen,

At a meeting of the Seamen's, Firemen's Coal Passer's and Marine's Bounty Association, held Friday Evening Sept 20th, the following Resolution was passed, viz: That we, the Sailors, Firemen, Coal-Passers and Marines, have been deceived by the Radicals, in their promise to include us within the Privileges and Benefits of the Extra Bounty Act of July 28th 1866, passed in favor of the Soldiers. They have entirely excluded us, (Sailors etc) from its Benefits,—therefore we do hereby declare Radicalism a blind, a mere pompous show, a failure, and will pledge ourselves to advance the Democratic cause, will they but aid us, in securing the Benefits of the Act of July 28th 1866, for Additional Bounty, in common with the Soldier.

Signed
WM. D. LUTZ President
CHARLES. AUSTIN Secretary

These letters are *bona fide* articles. The originals can be seen at any time in our office by any one who may be curious in the matter. They will be preserved for some time to come.

THE STORM.—The heavy storm of yesterday caused no little amount of damage, and had the effect of considerably increasing the volume of water in both the Delaware and Schuylkill. At Manayunk, the mills of A. Campbell & Co., Wallace, Preston, Schofield & Ripka, were all flooded, and a quantity of stock destroyed. The wharves of the Philadelphia Gas Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad were also flooded, as well as numerous others. Several canal boats also were sunk. This morning the Schuylkill presents a sight somewhat resembling that of the great freshet of last fall. Trees, boxes, lumber, drift-wood, etc., are being swiftly carried down, and navigation is a matter of difficulty.

Several fine trees in the park were uprooted by the gale, and a number of the roads were also damaged. On the Delaware front wharves were flooded, and merchandise of various kinds carried off. The schooner Julia Weeds, which lies in the Delaware, above Poplar street, was torn from her fastenings, and, drifting over to Cooper's Point, sunk in about fifteen feet of water. She was owned by St. George Matthews. A lot of lumber stored on board of the tug-boat America, lying at Pine street, was also carried off. The tide on returning receded but eighteen inches, when in ordinary times there is a fall of six feet. On Mill street, Germantown, a couple of buildings in the process of construction were so much injured that they will have to be taken down. They are owned by Mr. George Helzter.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The weavers are again in trouble. This time a reduction of twelve and a half per cent. from their wages is being made. Oh! worra, worra!

—Rumor has it that the Moyamensing Hose Company has offered $10,000 for the "books and minutes" of the Philadelphia Hose Company. Great is the Fire Association.

—Would Mayor Fox please inform the public as to who is "Chief High Constable," or if there is such a title?

—In our humble opinion it rained considerably yesterday.

THE BAINBRIDGE STREET STABBING CASE.—The knife with which the man Ricketts stabbed Rummelmann at Third and Bainbridge streets on Saturday night was found in the street near the place of the occurrence yesterday morning. Alderman Moore yesterday visted Rummelmann, who is in a critical condition, and took his affidavit, in which he states that he had been out drinking with Ricketts, and having imbibed sufficiently, started to go home. Ricketts followed, and first kicked him; he then drew the knife, and inflicted the wounds, from which it is more than probable the man will die.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About four o'clock this morning Officer Dewees, of the Fifteenth district, noticed a fellow coming out of the house of a Mr. Charles Fox, at Whitehall, and at once gave chase. The fellow led the officer all the way to Bridesburg, where he escaped. Dewees then returned and found that the burglar had entered the house by means of a back window, which had been jimmied, and had then entered the kitchen. This movement, however, awakened the family, and he hearing them coming down stairs left.

NARROW ESCAPE.—About 10·45 Saturday night a couple of the Delaware Harbor Police found a man floundering in the Delaware at Market street wharf and after much difficulty succeeded in rescuing him. After fishing him out, they labored for over an hour to restore him to consciousness. The individual refused to give his name to the officers, but stated that he was a carpenter and lived on Haverford street, West Philadelphia.

STABBED.—Robert Allen, who resides at No. 1801 South street, last night entered the First District Station House and surrendered himself, saying that he had cut his wife's throat. An officer was sent to investigate the matter, when it was found that Robert, whilst drunk, had attacked and severely beat his wife, and had also inflicted a serious wound by stabbing her in the abdomen with a small bladed knife. Alderman Dallas sent Robert to prison.

ANOTHER ESCAPE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fellow procured a ladder and placed it against the wall of the hosiery of the Widow Decker, Gray's Ferry road and Washington street. He then ascended, raised the second story window, and was about entering when Mrs. Decker arose. She immediately commenced yelling, and the would-be thief fled. An officer, hearing the cry of "murder," followed after him, but only to allow him to escape.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT.—Germantown was yesterday indulged in a sensation. A youth named Thomas Lees, desirous of amusing himself, loaded his pockets with stones, and, passing along Jefferson street, smashed, crashed, and broke several panes of glass. He was finally arrested and taken before Alderman Thomas, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

DEATH OF A LODGER.—Bridget Gillen, aged seventy years, a lodger in the Second District Station-house, died suddenly this morning. The Coroner has been notified.

CHANGED HANDS.—The *Evening Herald* has changed hands, the firm of Charles F. Reinstein & Co. having this morning sold their interest to Dennis F. Dealy, Esq.

TAVERN LICENSES.

Number Approved by the Recorder—An Injunction to be Applied for.

But three days remain for applicants to sell or vend intoxicating liquors to procure their licenses. The law requires that all applications shall be made to the City Commissioners during the present month by all persons who contemplate keeping taverns between June 1, 1870, and June 1, 1871. Tavern-keepers fail to see the importance of attending to the matter now, as less than five hundred bonds have thus far been approved by James Givin, Recorder of the city. At this rate we will probably have two or three thousand less drinking saloons than heretofore, as we understand an injunction is going to be applied for restraining the City Commissioners from granting applications after the expiration of this month.

Last year there were 4007 licenses issued by the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions. Tavern keepers have to go through a certain routine before they can obtain their licenses. They first make application to the City Commissioners, where they sign an oath or affirmation to the amount of their respective sales of liquors and other refreshments at their respective bars, in order that their business may be rated and classified. They then file a bond, justified before the aldermen of their ward, with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, said bond subject to the approval of the Recorder and District Attorney.

Every applicant, on his bond being so approved and signed, receives from the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions a certificate of the fact, which certificate is presented to the City Treasurer. The City Treasurer then collects the amount of the tax for which the applicant has been assessed by the City Commissioners, and gives a receipt for the same. On the presentation of the receipt to the Clerk of the Court the license is issued. Hotels, inns, and taverns must be classified, and rated according to the estimated yearly sales of liquors authorized to be sold therein.

In all cases where such estimated yearly sales shall be $10,000 or more, the rate will be first class, and the sum to be paid for licenses is $500; where more than $8000 and less than $10,000, second class, and sum to be paid $250; when more than $6000 and less than $8000, fourth class, $100; when under $4000, fifth class, $50.

Of all the bonds approved thus far the rate is fifth-class, excepting the Continental Hotel, which is in the second-class.

THE ARREST OF THE COLORED MURDERER IN NEW YORK.—Our readers will remember that about a month ago a colored man named John Tilghman met a woman named Anna Miller at a ball, given at the corner of Tenth and Lombard streets. He was very attentive to her, and this excited the jealousy of William H. Atkinson, a colored barber, who had been much attached to her. Tilghman, however, accompanied the woman home. Soon after they reached her residence, and while Tilghman was sleeping, with his head resting on a table, Atkinson came in armed with a knife, and seizing a stone-pitcher that stood near, with it dealt Tilghman a terrible blow on the head, fracturing his skull. Atkinson and the woman fled.

Three days after the assault Tilghman died. On Saturday Detective Field arrested Atkinson at No. 40 Wooster street, New York city, and the latter found the woman Miller at No. 131 Greene street; both were locked up in the Leonard street police station. The woman said that Atkinson threatened her life if she made any disclosures, and had compelled her to accompany him to this city. Atkinson a few days ago shipped as a barber on the United States frigate Colorado, and was ashore on leave when arrested. Both the prisoners are to be brought to this city for trial, the woman as an accessory.

NEW CARS.—Under the able and efficient superintendency of Mr. William S. Wilson, the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company is fast taking a stand among the railroads of the State. Some few years ago the cars used by this company were miserable, second-handed, uncomfortable affairs; now they compare with those of any other line and excel many. Saturday there was turned out of the shops of the company a "Palace Car" which has cost $5000. It is a splendid piece of workmanship, the interior being a marvel of beauty, neatness, and design. It was built under the supervision of Mr. Wilson by Nathan Pawlings, master builder of the company. The frescoing was done by Mr. Christian Green. This car is the first of five, the others being now under way.

ROBBERY.—About one o'clock this morning a couple of thieves forced an entrance to the wholesale tobacco establishment No. 214 South Delaware avenue, and despoiled it of about $200 worth of cigars. On emerging they were seen by Sergeant Fox, of the Third district, who gave chase to them, but, strange to say, allowed them to escape.

A SNEAK THIEF.—A fellow who gives his name as John Smith last night entered the hallway of the Union Club House, Twelfth street, below Walnut, and stole from the rack several fine overcoats. An officer who was watching his movements took him into custody. He will have a hearing to-day.

ROWDYISM.—At 9¼ o'clock last night some rowdies completely destroyed the fire-alarm box at Twenty-second and Market streets. Strange to say, they were not caught.

FILTHY.—The North Second Street Markets are reported to be in a filthy condition, especially the section extending from Brown to Poplar street.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 N Penna 7s	90	100 sh Read.s5wn&1.	48⅜
100 sh Cata Pf..b60.	35¼	200 do.....	48⅜
180 do.....	35	100 do.....s5.	48⅛
100 do.....c.	35	100 do....s10.	48⅛
88 sh Minehill R.2d lots...	51¾	300 do .....is.	48⅜
27 sh C & Am R Is.	117½	100 do....s10wn.	48⅜
		5 sh Girard Bk...	60½

SECOND BOARD.

$1200 City 6s, N...is.	102	10 sh Cam & Am Is	117½
$500 do.....	102	2 do.c&p..c.	117¾
$2000 Phil & E 7s....	88	500 sh Reading R..s	48·56
$5000 do.....s5.	88	100 sh Cata Pf..b60.	35¼
12 sh Leh Val...is.	54½		

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
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THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
New Style
Wedding Invitations,
LOW PRICES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, Steam Power Printers,
mwf§
No. 913 ARCH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]

THE PILGRIM.—CONCERT HALL.
EVERY NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2·30 P. M.
3 28 6t 75c., 50c., 25c.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Petitions were presented by Messrs. Sawyer and Sherman, for an appropriation to the Wilberforce University, Ohio, for the education of colored youth from the South.

By Mr. Sumner, from citizens of Pennsylvania for a recognition of the existence of Almighty God in the National Constitution.

By Mr. Revels, from Susan Wilson, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, for remuneration for the use of her property by the United States Government during the late war.

Mr. Howell presented joint resolutions of the Iowa Legislature, relating to the civil contest in the Island of Cuba, claiming the right and duty of the Government to be to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. Read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, to whom petitions on the subject were referred, reported a joint resolution relating to officers of the Soldiers' Home; also, a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to sell the Bergen Heights Arsenal.

Mr. Drake rose to make an inquiry of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee (Mr. Trumbull) as to the cause of the delay in reporting the bill for the admission of Texas. He said the bill for the readmission of Georgia was reported the day after reference to the committee, yet the Texas bill had now been fourteen days in the hands of the committee, and he would like to know something as to the cause of the difficulty or delay.

Mr. Trumbull remarked that no motion had been made, and he would like to know what question was before the Senate.

Mr. Drake replied, that if not in order in making the inquiry he would take his seat, but if in order he hoped the chairman of the committee would consider that the inquiry was made in good faith, and that no indignity to himself or the committee was intended.

Mr. Trumbull expressed his willingness to reply to the question so far as he was able.

The Senate was aware that since the introduction of the Texas bill and the admission of General Ames, questions of the highest privilege were still undisposed of. He could not understand the unusual haste in regard to Texas—when the bill first came from the House an effort had been made by the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) to consider it without reference by the committee at all.

The bill itself contained a clause that it should not affect any of the conditions or guarantees upon which Texas was originally annexed or admitted as a State. One of those original conditions provided that the States that might thereafter be carved out of the territory of Texas should be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State might at the time of their admission desire.

This provision to admit slaves in the State of Texas if the people there so desired, was contrary to the Constitution of the United States. The Judiciary Committee therefore desired to amend the bill so as to report it in proper shape.

Mr. Drake suggested that the very fact of a difficulty should lead to an early report, in order that Texas might speedily be admitted.

House.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Hale, to prevent the collection of illegal taxes on passengers levied by State authorities.

Also, a resolution of the Maine Legislature for the preservation of harbors in that State.

By Mr. Potter, to regulate the change of names of vessels.

By Mr. McKenzie, incorporating the Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company and granting lands and the right of way thereto.

By Mr. Hayes, granting lands to the Selma and Gulf Railroad.

By Mr. Conorn, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis.

By Mr. Cullom, relative to the Government of the Territory of Montana.

By Mr. Boyd, for the reorganization of the navy.

By Mr. Smyth, of Iowa, resolutions of the Iowa Legislature as to the Cuban conflict.

By Mr. Loughridge, to provide for the payment of pensions in gold.

By Mr. Paine, resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature asking further appropriations for harbors in Lake Superior, etc.

By Mr. Axtell, resolution of the California Legislature relating to the Breakwater at Wilmington Harbor on the coast of California. Also, to relinquish the interest of the United States to certain lands in San Francisco.

By Mr. Johnson, to restore Benicia, California, as a port of entry.

By Mr. Wilkinson, a memorial of the Minnesota Legislature for the removal of certain Indians from the frontier of that State.

By Mr. Fitch, granting lands, etc., for a railroad from the California and Oregon Railroad to the Central Pacific Railroad.

Also, for a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad in Nevada to the Cola river.

Also, to regulate Indian affairs.

By Mr. Chaves (New Mexico), to authorize the raising of two regiments of volunteers for protection against the wild Indians.

Also, in relation to the Utah tribe of Indians.

By Mr. Garfield (Washington Territory), relating to coal lands.

Resolutions were offered as follows—

By Mr. Prosser, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the payment by the Pacific Railroad companies of interest on the bonds issued to them by the Government. Adopted.

By Mr. Arnell, declaring that the Christian religion is part of the common law of the land, and that, therefore, the use of the Bible in the public schools of the country is eminently wise and proper as tending to encourage and foster virtue and morality.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.)—What have we to do with that?

Mr. Cox moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. Beck offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report forthwith a bill levying a tax of at least ten per cent. on the interest of United States bonds, to be deducted by the disbursing officers. He moved the previous question.

While the Speaker was counting the negative votes Mr. Beck raised a question of order under the rule which provides that no member shall vote on any question in which he is immediately and particularly interested.

The Speaker—On whom does the gentleman raise the point of order?

Mr. Beck—I do not raise it on any particular member.

The Speaker—Then the gentleman has no point of order to raise.

The House refused to second the previous question—yeas, 45; nays, 82—and the resolution went over under the rules.

Mr. Knott offered a resolution for a committee of inquiry on the Tice meter.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities. Passed.

Mr. Van Trump offered a resolution, reciting that a resolution adopted by the House on January 26, 1870, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the interest paid by the Government on the bonds issued to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads and branches, the amount repaid by the companies, etc., has not yet been replied to, and directing a copy of the same be again presented to the Secretary with a suggestion that it remains unanswered.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. Mungen offered a resolution calling on the President for information relating to the San Domingo treaty, giving the names of persons and companies to whom lands, mines, franchises, and privileges of all kinds have been given by the Dominican Government, with the amount paid by the United States Government preliminary to and concerning the negotiation of such treaty. Adopted.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution granting leave to that committee to present in print, for the consideration of the House, the majority and minority reports on the several resolutions, petitions, etc. referred to it relating to the Cuban question, on Wednesday, April 6 next, and that the report be made the special order for that day, and for every succeeding day until disposed of.

The resolution was adopted, the Speaker stating that it would not interfere with the Tariff bill or any other matters having precedent of it.

Mr. Ingersol made an ineffectual effort to get at the Washington and New York Air-Line Railroad bill, which is on the Speaker's table.

Mr. Stokes, rising to a personal explanation, corrected the testimony which he had given before the Committee on Military Affairs in the matter of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee. He had found, on looking over his papers, that the sum paid by Mr. Butler to the Chairman of the State Central Committee for the *State Journal* was not $500, as he had testified, but $300, and that the other $200 had been paid to Mr. Griswold, editor of that paper.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

By Mr. Morgan, eighteen petitions of citizens of Ohio asking Congress to abolish the national banks, to issue five hundred millions in greenbacks, to make them receivable in payment of all dues, imposts, and to pay off three hundred and forty millions of 5-20 bonds.

By Mr. Garfield, of citizens of Newton Falls, Ohio, against any change in the tariff laws, as suggested by the Free Trade League, for a reduction of duty on tea and coffee, and calling for a readjustment of the duty on home manufactures.

By Mr. Schumacker, of residents of New York and Brooklyn for the removal of all duties on pig lead.

By Mr. Ketcham, of citizens of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to the same effect.

The House then, at half-past one, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, on the Tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Asper against high protective duties.

THE ONEIDA.

The Naval Court at Yokohama—The Decision.

Reports have been received from Japan of the proceedings of the Yokohama Court of Inquiry. We have published abstracts of the case from time to time. The following was

The Decision of the Court.

The President said—

The questions before this Court are:—

1. Was the injury sustained by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Navigation Company's ship Bombay brought about by the fault of the commander, Mr. Eyre?

2. After the collision had taken place between the steamship Bombay and the United States corvette Oneida, what was the conduct of the master of the former vessel?

The two statements of Captain Eyre and Lieutenant Yates are utterly irreconcilable; and though the collision is accounted for by each of them, it certainly could never have occurred if both are correct. It is therefore necessary to look further and see how far each is substantiated. The statement of Mr. Eyre is borne out in all its material points by the evidence of the pilot and chief officer, who were on the bridge with him, and also by that of all the officers of the Bombay who are able to testify to the circumstances. * * * * * * *

Upon a comparison of the foregoing statements we find that the damage which has been sustained by the Bombay is in no way attributable to the default of her commander, Mr. Eyre.

As regards the second question which the court is called upon to decide, viz., the conduct of Mr. Eyre after the collision had taken place, it may be observed that it has not been without long and serious deliberation among ourserves, and a most careful consideration of all the evidence adduced, that we have arrived at a unanimous decision. We find, from the evidence before us, that on a dark but starlight night, the 24th of January last, the steamship Bombay, through no fault of her commander, Mr. Eyre, came into collision with the United States corvette Oneida in the close vicinity of Saratoga spit, situated some ten miles from Yokohoma; that the effect of the collision on the Bombay was comparatively slight; that guns were fired from the Oneida as signals of distress from ten to fifteen minutes after the collisions took place; that the reports of these guns were not heard nor the flashes seen on board of the Bombay; that after the collision the fact of the Bombay having been hailed from the Oneida was reported to Mr. Eyre; that Mr. Eyre only knew that some of the upper works of the Oneida had been carried away, and was unaware of the amount of injury sustained by her; that the Bombay was a mail steamer carrying passengers and cargo, and was built in compartments, only one of which was reported to him as making water fast; that the whole extent of the injury sustained by the Bombay was not ascertained till the day following the collision; that immediately after the collision it was not considered to be serious, for had it been so it is natural to suppose that the knowledge of the pilot would have been availed of, and the Bombay run on to the Saratoga Spit; that, in our opinion, no danger to the Bombay, her passengers, or cargo was apprehended by Mr. Eyre; that from the questions he asked the pilot he evidently thought that the Oneida might possibly have sustained serious injury; that he waited at the most five minutes after the collision to see if signals of distress were made from the Oneida; that after his ship again proceeded he gave no orders that a lookout should be kept in the direction of the Oneida; that had he or any one else been keeping a proper lookout the flashes of the Oneida's guns must have been seen, though their reports might not have been heard.

Under all these circumstances it becomes our duty to pronounce whether, in our opinion, Mr. Eyre was justified in proceeding on his voyage without waiting to ascertain whether the Oneida was in need of assistance.

We recognize the fact that he was placed in a position of great difficulty and doubt, and in circumstances under which he was called upon to decide promptly; but we regret to have to record it as our opinion that he acted hastily and ill-advisedly, in that, instead of waiting and endeavoring to render assistance to the Oneida, he, without having reason to believe that his own vessel was in a perilous condition, proceeded on his voyage.

This conduct constitutes in our opinion a breach of the thirty-third section of the sixty-third chapter of the merchant shipping act amendment act of 1862, and we therefore feel called upon to suspend Mr. Eyre's certificate for six calendar months from this date.

FRED. LOWDER,
British Consul, President of the Court.
ARTHUR TINKLER,
Commander British steamship Ocean.
DAVID MOORE,
Staff Commander British steamship Ocean.
JOHN GILFILLAN,
Master steamship Sultan.
WILLIAM CHAPMAN,
Master of Rockliffe.

Kanagawa, Feb. 12, 1870.

Mr. Barnard then rose, and addressing the court said:—I have a duty to perform under the circumstances, which I will do very shortly, having somewhat anticipated that I should be called on in the interests of my client, Captain Eyre, to respectfully appeal against your judgment to the Board of Trade.

The President—There's no appeal to the Board of Trade.

Mr. Barnard then respectfully submitted that his Honor had misinterpreted the meaning of the act, and that there had been no legal duty shown by which it appeared incumbent upon Captain Eyre to turn round and chase the other vessel, and that the Court was not called upon to give an opinion upon moral obligation.

The President—Let me tell you at once, Mr. Barnard, we do not ask for anybody's opinion, but we are accountable to the Board of Trade—and the Board of Trade only—for the decision which has been given. It is perfectly unnecessary for you to argue any more.

The court then rose.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Phila

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street
Full information given free of charge.

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

FOURTH EDITION

Advices from Commodore Taylor.

Expenses of the Navy Department.

Economy the General Order.

Discharging Hands in all Departments

Virginia and the Fifteenth Amendment

Plots and Counterplots.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The Steamship Alaska,

at New York, has been tendered to the Post Office Department by the Pacific Steamship Company for service on the routes between San Francisco, Japan, and China. If on inspection it is found to meet the requirements of the department, the offer will be accepted.

North Pacific Squadron.

Commodore Taylor, commanding the North Squadron, Pacific fleet, reports his departure from San Francisco, California, in the United States ship Mohican, for a visit to Puget's Sound, of about two months' duration, to look after American interests in that quarter. Upon his return, his flag-ship Ossipee will be in readiness for him to transfer his flag to her.

Captain Thomas J. Lloyd, U. S. A., unattached, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa.

Cutting Down Naval Expenses.

Secretary Robeson has been compelled to cut down expenses of the navy in every direction, in order to keep work within the appropriations. Orders were issued on Saturday for the discharge of all the hands in the blacksmith shop at the Navy Yard, and some twenty mechanics of this branch received notice on Saturday night that their services were no longer required, as the shop was to be closed. The rigging loft and galley shop were also closed, and all but two sailmakers discharged, turning out of employment over fifty of the best mechanics, many of whom have been engaged in the yard for some time. Orders have been issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks to reduce all expenses coming under cognizance of this bureau to the lowest possible figure, as it is feared that the balance of the appropriation on hand will be hardly sufficient to meet the actual necessary expenditures until the funds of the next fiscal year become available. The painters in the Construction Department have been placed on quarter time, and the joiners on half time, and the re-employed yard laborers are employed on halt time.

The Amendment Again.

Private information reached here yesterday to the effect that the Virginia Legislature proposed to rescind its action in ratifying the fifteenth amendment. Several Senators called upon the President and laid the facts before him. It was then determined that an effort should be made in the Senate to-day to bring up the Texas bill and pass it immediately. The President promised that if this could be done he would issue a proclamation on Wednesday, or as soon as the Texas bill could be passed, announcing the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the requisite number of States. This action, it is thought, would flank Virginia's reactionary movement, as Texas will complete the twenty-eight States necessary.

The Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee finished its amendments to the tariff bill to-day. They will be reported to the House by General Schenck, as soon as the general debate on the bill is closed.

San Domingo Given Up.

It is probable that the San Domingo treaty will be laid aside for the present. The President sent a message to the Senate to-day announcing that the Dominican Government had consented to extend the time for the ratification of the treaty.

The time prescribed in the treaty for the exchange of ratifications expires to-morrow, but as the Dominicans are anxious to have the island annexed they will consent to wait the pleasure of the Senate in acting on the treaty.

**Gold for Pensions